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**THE TIMES**  
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**Tomorrow**

DIY checkout  
Is big always  
beautiful for  
DIY superstores?  
Heavenly visitor  
Skywatcher's  
guide to spotting  
Halley's Comet  
Mafia island  
The close-knit  
society of  
rural Sicily  
Manhattan run  
The New York  
marathon  
previewed

## Portfolio

The Times Portfolio prize of £4,000 was won yesterday by Mr Christopher Rowe of London. Today's Portfolio list, page 20. How to play, Information Service, back page.

## High dollar sends pound down

The pound fell by 1.3 cents to \$1.4215 against a strong dollar amid speculation that an emergency meeting is planned between finance ministers from Britain, the United States, West Germany, France and Japan. The US Treasury denied the rumours.

Kenneth Fleet, page 21

## Duarte release

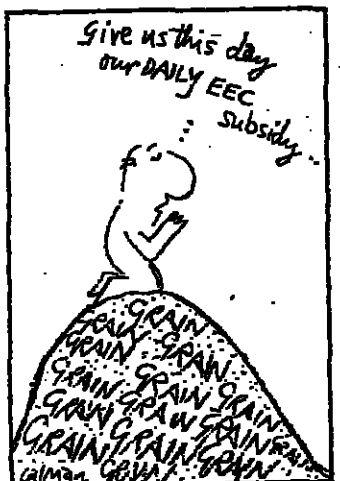
The daughter of President Duarte of El Salvador has been freed 44 days after being kidnapped by guerrillas.

## Mururoa blast

France last night detonated a nuclear bomb in an underground test at its South Pacific testing site at Mururoa Atoll. Ship seized, page 6

## Right renewed

The Government is to renew the right of private citizens, due to lapse in January, to take it to the European Court of Human Rights, it was announced in the Commons.



## Grain glut

A 12½ million tonne "mountain" of unwanted grain, equivalent to half of this year's harvest, could build up in Britain soon. Back page

## Parliament date

Parliament will be prorogued on Wednesday and the Queen will open the new session on Wednesday, November 6. Parliament, page 4

## SPECIAL REPORT

More than 200 years since its foundation the Royal Military College of Science is leading the way in the privatization of services it uses - including education. Pages 17-19

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Letters: On productivity, from Mr J. Constable; motorway crashes, from Mr J. I. Fell, and Mr H. Wolff  
Leading articles: Reagan and the UN; the Prince and politics. Features, pages 12-14  
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Mr Raymond Johnson; Mr Ian Walker; Victoria Ursuleac  
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# Reagan talks tough but offers fresh start to Gorbachov

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

President Reagan talked tough to the Russians yesterday. His stick and carrot speech at the United Nations secured his foothold in the Geneva summit talks, roundly attacked Soviet oppression, and laid out his proposals for a joint American-Soviet approach to ending the wars in Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Angola, Ethiopia and Cambodia.

He offered Mr Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, "a fresh start" in the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union.

He said that the Soviet arms offer for Geneva contained "seeds which we should nurture", and added: "Let us go to Geneva with both sides committed to dialogue". But he kept his summit cards close to his chest, talking only of seeking "radical reductions" in nuclear arms.

He did not spell out the range of American initiatives called for by Mrs Margaret Thatcher and others, but it was probable that he discussed the American position in more detail at his meeting later with Mr Edward Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, who was in the chamber listening to his 40-minute speech.

The President emphatically defended the Star Wars Strategic Defence Initiative, which the United States seeks to escape the prison of mutual terror by research that could enable us to neutralize the threat of ballistic missiles," he said. How is Moscow threatened if the capitals of other nations are protected? Who is threatened if Western research - and Soviet research that is well advanced - should develop a non-nuclear

system which would threaten only ballistic missiles? "The world will sleep more secure when these missiles have been rendered useless, militarily and politically, when the sword of Damocles that has hung over our planet for too many decades is lifted by Western and Russian scientists working to shield their cities."

Without elaborating, Mr Reagan suggested that the Yalta agreement on the division of Europe was not necessarily set in concrete.

"Peace based on partition cannot be true peace," he said. "Nothing can justify the continuing and permanent division of Europe. Wars of partition

Text of speech 6  
Leading article 15

and distrust must give way to greater communication for an open world. Before leaving for Geneva I shall make major new proposals to achieve this goal."

While underlining his commitment to dialogue, Mr Reagan attacked the Soviet system. In particular he blamed the Russians for imposing and sustaining Communist regimes by force.

He said that until there was progress in talks to end regional wars the United States would continue to help resistance movements.

He made a three-point proposal for ending regional conflicts, noting that Russian or Soviet-backed troops operated in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Angola and Nicaragua.

"All of these conflicts are the consequence of an ideology provided a forum for managing both the unexpected crisis and the stubborn problem."

She suggested that the UN could help to keep the peace in three vital ways: by setting the stage for negotiations, as in Resolution 242 on the Middle East; by acting as the catalyst which persuades those in dispute to prefer negotiations to confrontation; and by keeping its peace-keeping role.

But there were many areas where the UN had not lived up to its expectations, she said. Regional conflicts continued to flare unabated, and the universal observance of human rights was still an illusion.

UN resolutions failed in many cases to be objective. Judgement had been passed on countries, not on the merits of the case, but because it was easy to find a majority against them. On the other hand, countries who deserved censure had been protected through sheer political expediency.

"South Africa is properly condemned for its degrading refusal of basic human rights to black people. Yet where are the resolutions on the treatment of Soviet Jewry?"

If the majority of the UN wanted to influence a particular government, it must offer encouragement rather than rhetoric and abuse.

In the case of South Africa, "provided that negotiations are accompanied by a suspension of violence by all sides, I believe that there is a chance of progress which will allow all the people of South Africa to play their rightful part in the government of their country."

Some 500 people had died in 17 months of unrest when the state of emergency was declared. Grenade attacks, page 6

communities where few big clashes had been reported. Mr Botha said in a statement: "The lifting of the state of emergency in these areas is proof of the effectiveness of these measures in ensuring a return to stability."

The six districts where it is to be lifted today are all on the outskirts of these zones. The six districts are all small rural

imposed from without, dividing nations and creating regimes that are at war with their own people. These wars exact a staggering human toll and threaten to trigger dangerous confrontations," he said.

The President called firstly for talks between the opponents in each country, including in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union. Secondly, he said, the American and Russians should hold talks aimed at supporting the negotiations between the warring parties.

Thirdly, each country should receive economic help. He pledged that in spite of past differences, the United States would respond generously to democratic reconciliation.

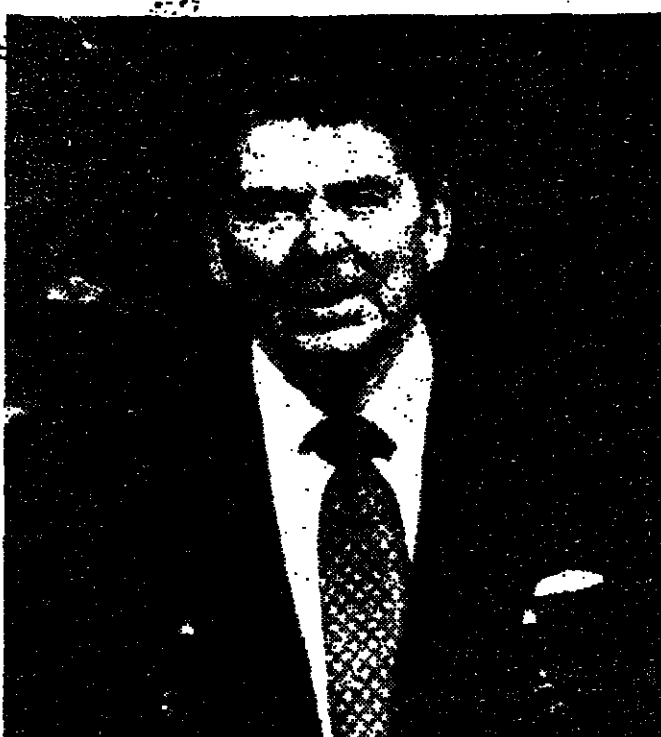
He cautioned, however, that "until there is progress America's support for struggling democratic resistance forces shall not cease."

Mr Reagan described his plan as bold and realistic. "We must begin somewhere - this is an extraordinary opportunity for the Soviet side to make a contribution to regional peace."

Mr Reagan said that "only when the human spirit can worship, create and build, only when people have a personal stake in their own destiny do societies become prosperous and dynamic."

The President said it was "in the nature of Americans to hate war. He added: "We would rather fight against hunger, disease and catastrophe, rather than engage our adversaries in the battle of ideas. These principles emerge from the innate openness and good character of our people. Americans yearn for peace."

President Reagan making his 40-minute address to the United Nations



President Reagan making his 40-minute address to the United Nations

## Jury clears three in Cyprus spy trial

By Stewart Tendler  
Crime Reporter

Three of the seven servicemen in the Cyprus spy trial were yesterday acquitted by a jury at the Central Criminal Court. The jury found the three men not guilty of espionage.

As it cleared Senior Aircraftman Gwynfor Owen, aged 24, of three charges under the Official Secrets Act, he smiled and laughed. Signaller Martin Tuffy, aged 25, heard he had been cleared of two charges and Lance Corporal Anthony Glass, aged 32, was told he had been cleared of the one charge he faced. Neither showed any emotions.

Before the jury, of five women and seven men, prepared to retire again to consider 22 counts involving four other RAF personnel, the judge told them he would accept majority verdicts - although he urged them to try to reach unanimous verdicts. Last night they were sent to a hotel for the fourth night without any further delay.

In the meantime the cleared trio had left the court to return to their service quarters near London. SAC Owen was still smiling as he climbed into an RAF car to return to RAF West Drayton. A few minutes later the two soldiers followed and slipped into the back of an Army car.

Parents and friends, who have been waiting at the court all week, prepared to see them again. The case has been in camera for almost the whole of its 116 days, and the parents have been excluded from the proceedings like other members of the public.

SAC Owen's parents left the court looking happy and smiling. Signaller Tuffy's mother, Hilda, was preparing to travel down from the family home in Wallasey, Merseyside, to see her son. She said: "I could not have felt better of I had won the pools. We were always 100 per cent behind Martin and I never doubted what he said."

Continued on back page, col 4

## Firm pay offer to Notts pit leaders

By Donald Macintyre  
Labour Editor

A firm pay offer, believed to be around 6 per cent, was made to Nottinghamshire miners' leaders yesterday. It will be put to a meeting of the area executive over the next 24 hours.

Neither side would give any details of the talks at the National Coal Board's Nottinghamshire headquarters in Edwinstowe but it is understood that the offer responds to both the first two elements in the Nottinghamshire miners' five-point claim by giving a flat rate basic increase as well as improved incentive payments.

The National Coal Board is not thought to have made any significant concessions as yet to the union's other claims for early retirement for the under-60s, for an earnings protection scheme and for production bonuses on holiday pay.

But it is thought the executive may be told that Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, is planning further improvements in bonus payments provided these are matched by higher output. The improvements on offer would be simply added to the existing bonus scheme and the package would yield as much as £11-£12 per week for those earning the highest bonuses.

The main selling point of the offer, which is thought to be close to the inflation rate of 5.9 per cent is that early acceptance would mean that a pay rise could be in wage packets on or around the settlement date of November 1.

The talks came as it was disclosed that in a politically significant development the left-wing South Wales Area executive of the National Union of Mineworkers has formally invited Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labour Party, to address them.

The invitation is the first to have been made by a NUM area since the Labour leader's strong attack on the strike strategy of Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM President.

Meanwhile Mr Roy Lynk, NUM's general secretary, and other leaders of the Union of Democratic Mineworkers meet in Buxton, Derbyshire, last night to sign formal amalgamation documents.

# Bank, JMB and Hambros deny MP's allegations

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

The Bank of England, Johnson Matthey Bankers and Hambros Bank have categorically denied a Commons allegation of conspiring to utter forged documents, forgery, conspiracy, and of backdating documents in relation to £19 million taken from the accounts of a JMB debtor.

Mr Brian Sedgmore, Labour MP for Hackney South and Shoreditch, alleged on Tuesday that the money had been taken without authority from the accounts of a Mr Mahmud Sipra's El Saeed Group, which owed JMB about £50 million at the time of the bank's near-collapse with debts of £248 million in September, 1984.

Mr Sedgmore said that after the rescue operation by the Bank of England, Mr Sipra had been asked to sign backdated letters that would have authorized the withdrawal of £27 million (£19.5 million) from El Saeed accounts - just before the liquidator moved in.

In a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Sedgmore said: "The alleged purpose of the proposed fraud was to give Johnson Matthey (now the Bank of England) preference over other creditors in the liquidation of Mr Sipra's companies."

But in a direct response to that letter, Mr Sedgmore yesterday received a letter from Mr David Walker, the Bank's appointed chairman of JMB, issuing a categorical denial. Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, told Mr Sedgmore in a written Commons reply that Mr Walker's letter had been written with the agreement of Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the governor of the Bank and a copy of it was being placed in the library of the Commons by the Treasury.

He then said: "I hope that, in the light of the very full replies which I have received, the honourable Member will withdraw his allegations."

Mr Sedgmore said instead that he would be handing his "incontrovertible" evidence of conspiracy to the police, to the

liquidator and to the Commons, when he is expected to speak in the debate on the Queen's Speech early next month.

Mr Walker said in his letter: "On September 28 1984, acting on telex and oral authorities dated and received on that day JMB transferred and set off certain balances of accounts of companies within the El Saeed group."

"This happened before the Bank of England took control of JMB."

"Mr Sipra has been invited to sign letters confirming the oral authority he personally had given to make the transfer on September 28 1984. It was at no stage suggested that such letters should, if signed, be backdated, and Mr Sipra was advised by Hambros that he should take independent legal advice."

"It seems that these letters have not been signed by Mr Sipra."

The letter said that JMB arranged for El Saeed to put into liquidation, early in October 1984, and that the Bank JMB and Hambros had "throughout relied upon advice from leading counsel and solicitors in relation to these matters and any suggestion of impropriety is totally rejected."

But Mr Sedgmore said last night that he had evidence from a solicitor which corroborated his allegation that there had been a request for Mr Sipra, a shipper, to backdate documents.

Mr Walker yesterday emphatically denied that Mr Sipra had been given "a gift" when JMB had released his house for a payment of £65,000. He said JMB had received a valuation of £450,000 for the property - 1 Chester Terrace, Regents Park, London - which contrasts with a £600,000 valuation.

The JMB chairman argued that the transfer of the property, on which there is an outstanding £300,000 mortgage to Mr Sipra, "represented a very full recovery."

## Senate shelves \$1.9 bn arms deal with Jordan

By Our Foreign Staff

The Republican-controlled Senate voted 97-1 last night to shelve a proposed \$1.9 billion (£1.3 billion) arms sale to Jordan in an attempt to press King Hussein to open direct negotiations with Israel.

The vote was a defeat for President Reagan, the arms would have included 40 F20 or F16 jet fighters, 300 Sidewinder air-to-air missiles, 12 mobile Hawk surface-to-air missiles and 72 shoulder-fired Stinger surface-to-air missiles.

Their sale is now stalled until March 1 unless Jordan and Israel open direct talks before that date.

tives still has to act on the resolution. It was drawn up by Republican leaders and had been reluctantly accepted by the White House to avoid a direct congressional rejection.

Meeting in Amman, King Hussein met President Mubarak of Egypt for three hours to discuss their relationship with the PLO leader, Mr Yassir Arafat. They had failed to get him to join them. The King indicated that Israel's offer of unilateral talks with Jordan was unacceptable, although he described the UN speech by Mr Shimon Peres as positive.

The House of Representatives, Reports, page 8

# How Prince in mufti watched the Waterloo dossers

By Robin Young

The Prince of Wales's concern about young people in inner-city areas has extended to a midnight expedition to see young dossers sleeping on cardboard boxes beneath Waterloo Bridge.

The Prince's visit to the South Bank, where concert-goers pick their way past inert figures wrapped in urine-soaked blankets, was described yesterday by Mr Harold Haywood, director of the Royal Jubilee and Prince's Trusts.

Mr Haywood said that the Prince's concern about the young in inner city areas, highlighted after interviews

given by his architectural adviser, Dr Rod Hackney, was not new. "It goes back years", Mr Haywood said. "From when we had the first disturbances in his wedding year, 1981. His Royal Highness has been very concerned to ask what we could do in co-operation with others to alleviate stress and help the young."

The Prince spent two hours from about 11 pm one night last November under the arches at Waterloo, Mr Haywood disclosed. "He was not in disguise but wore mufti - a sports jacket and flannelette. He did not approach any of those sleeping rough because he thought that would be imper-

nent". Nobody recognized the royal visitor.

He was accompanied by three advisers, a security man and a driver. Afterwards he spent a considerable time at Centrepoint, the charity which provides contact and support for youngsters arriving in London, and made an unannounced visit to the Alone in London Hostel at Kings Cross, where young people thronged to tell him their problems. Last June he visited accommodation for older down-and-outs.

"The object was to brief himself", Mr Haywood said, "and as a result of all that he is now making two of his own properties available to us, so that in due course we will be

able to offer overnight accommodation for such youngsters and maybe something in the longer term. He would not disclose which properties the Prince was making available, but said that they would be converted into flats."

Confirming that Prince Charles had frequently expressed concern about the inner cities, Mr Haywood added that he had never blamed any government, although "he certainly believes that more could be done."

Asked if the Prince regarded the provision of work as the first priority, Mr Haywood replied: "It is bound to be at the top of everybody's list, but there are other things."

Buckingham Palace yesterday assured the Prime Minister, who is in New York, that there was no question of the Prince criticizing the Government.

The editor of the *Manchester Evening News* which carried the first interview with Dr Hackney, maintained the accuracy of his paper's story.

Prince's trust, page 2  
Leading article, page 15

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# MPs accused of influencing immigrant entry

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government last night accused unnamed MPs of abusing the immigration system by using their influence to enable people to enter Britain who had no right to do so.

Mr David Waddington, Minister of State at the Home Office, told the Commons that 4,500 people would be enabled to visit Britain this year, in spite of having been refused admission by immigration officers, because MPs had made representations on their behalf.

He also disclosed that the Government is investigating a sudden build-up of immigration cases from Bangladesh which has resulted in the detention facilities serving Heathrow Airport becoming overloaded.

Mr Waddington's complaint centred on the convention which allows the suspension of the ejection of people refused entry by the immigration service if an MP intercedes on their behalf. Home Office officials said last night that the remarks were directed at Labour MPs, who make most representations.

Some MPs were inviting people to come to Britain, Mr Waddington said, knowing they had no claim to entry, telling them to mention an MP's name, whereupon entry would be granted.

The estimated 4,500 representations to MPs in 1985 compares with 1,000 in 1980. Most of the people involved are on temporary visits. But Mr

## Nupe calls for changes to promote blacks' role

By Donald Macintyre  
Labour Editor

Some changes in union rules and in the organization of branch meetings are recommended as a means of encouraging participation by black members in a report of an 18-month survey carried by the National Union of Public Employees' race equality working party.

The union, which estimates that between 4 per cent and 5 per cent of its members belong to ethnic minority groups, has launched a campaign "to eradicate racism within its own ranks and at the workplace".

The report proposes that there should be more work-time branch meetings, fewer meetings at venues which would exclude some communities, for example Asian women, such as public houses, and more open and informal meetings with issues on the agenda of concern to ethnic communities.

The report points out that a survey of the union's national division and area committees disclosed "very significant under-representation" of ethnic minority groups on the union's national, divisional and area committees. On January 1, 1985, there were no ethnic minority members of the executive council and only four on the union's six other national committees.

The report, one of the most comprehensive of its kind carried out by any union, also proposes the establishment of national and regional race advisory committees.



The headquarters of RAF Support Command at Brampton, Cambridgeshire, yesterday after an overnight fire destroyed most of the building. The cause was not known. The RAF said operational capability would not be affected, and copies of documents lost would be available elsewhere (Photograph: Chris Harris).

## Second union to boycott exam

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, the second biggest teachers' union, announced yesterday that it would boycott preparation work for the new GCSE examination courses which are to begin next September.

The 127,000 members of the union have been instructed to have nothing to do with preparation for the new examination which will be taken by the first 16-year-olds in 1988. Mr Fred Smithies, general secretary, said this would stop the examination being introduced. It is already being boycotted by

the National Union of Teachers. Mr Smithies's members have been told that until a satisfactory conclusion has been reached to the present pay dispute they should not cover for teachers absent from school or class on work connected with the examination, not take part in work connected with it outside normal school hours, and not take part in the second and third phases of the training programme due to begin in January next.

He said: "Some 186,000 teachers are expected to undergo in-service training from January 1986 and since the NAS/UTW is the largest teachers' organization in secondary schools, our instruction to refuse to have anything to do with the GCSE will stop this examination timetable in its tracks."

More than 45,000 teachers in Scotland are to hold a one-day strike affecting 700,000 pupils on December 5.

The action was agreed at a meeting in Glasgow yesterday between the Educational Institute of Scotland, the NAS/UTW and the Scottish Schoolmasters' Association.

## Joseph told of history study fears

A group of eminent historians met Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, yesterday to voice their concern about the 50 per cent of pupils who stop studying history at the age of 14 (Our Education Correspondent writes).

The group from the Historical Association, headed by Lord Blake and Professor Donald Read, also complained that children between the ages of 11 and 14 were taught history in packages labelled, for example, "environmental studies".

The association claims that the identity of history as a subject risks being lost in these studies packages making it less likely that pupils will opt to study history separately after the age of 14, particularly as the teachers of the packages are not qualified in the subject.

Sir Keith, who spent 40 minutes with the historians, was according to Professor Read, sympathetic, and expressed most concern about the quality of teaching. The Historical Association agreed that it would promote strongly its new advanced certificate in history method to give serving teachers further training. That certificate is to become a diploma.

## O level results linked to grammar school reform

By Our Education Correspondent

If the clock was turned back and comprehensive schools were reorganized into grammar schools and secondary moderns, O level examination results would improve by 16 per cent, according to research published today by the Centre for Policy Studies.

The same examination passes could be achieved by spending £520 million more a year on employing extra teachers in today's comprehensive schools, the centre says in a report which is bound to fuel the bitter debate about the relative merits of comprehensive versus selective education.

The report from the independent, Thatcherite policy unit, set up 10 years ago by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and Mrs Margaret Thatcher, is based on research produced by the Department of Education and Science in a statistical bulletin at the end of last year.

That bulletin, which looked at examination results and education spending in the different local authorities, concluded that the percentage of pupils at grammar schools was statistically significant and contributed "in a small degree" to the O level pass rate (The main reason for the variation in

## Companies 'must link environment with profit'

By Tony Samstag

The Government challenged British industry yesterday to invest in the environment or suffer the commercial and political consequences.

Mr William Waldegrave, Minister of State in the Department of the Environment, called for more industrial investment in pollution abatement technology in particular.

He added: "All too often industry thinks it has done something clever by persuading government to resist higher environmental standards; only to find that when in due course public opinion demands higher standards, foreign companies have a head start in the market."

Mr Waldegrave said that British companies such as Johnson Matthey, Ford, and Austin Rover had seen the opportunities for developing auto catalyst and lean-burn technologies essential for the reduction by half of permitted car exhaust emissions. Decorative paints without lead-based driers had also been developed and ICI had devised new technologies for controlling pollution by mercury and pesticides.

Speaking at the 1985 Conservative Awards ceremony in London, the minister continued: "In the end the democratic process responds to the voters, the customers... the punters, as we have all learnt to call them nowadays." It was time "to build these things right back into the centre of policy."

Deploying a phrase more often heard in the deliberations of the politicians of the Alliance or Ecology Party, Mr Waldegrave said that growth in the future would have to be "green" - that is, compatible with a healthy environment - if it was not to provoke public opposition. The industrial success stories he had told were "the exception rather than the rule" and further complacency would be costly not only at home but also in world markets.

The statement is one of the strongest appeals to a conservationist sentiment by a government minister. Mr Tom Burke, director of the Green Alliance pressure group and an SDP political hopeful, said: "I can remember no more forceful message to industry from an environment minister in at least 15 years."

Mr Burke, with other conservationists, is scheduled to meet the Prime Minister for a luncheon briefing next month.

## Hedgehog help

The Charity Commissioners have accepted the British Hedgehog Preservation Society, of Ludlow, Shropshire, as a charitable institution after a four-year campaign.

## Glycol food packaging risk to be ended

Packaging material manufacturers have agreed to discontinue the use of diethylene glycol in making of cellulose film. The film is used for packaging food products including meat, confectionery, cakes and puddings (our Agriculture Correspondent writes).

Diethylene glycol, an ingredient of antifreeze, was identified as the culprit in the recent contaminated - wine scandal, which originated in Austria and has since spread to other countries.

Tests carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, after reports of food contamination in West Germany, found that traces of the chemical had "migrated" on to sweets from the film used to wrap them.

The Department of Health and Social Security is satisfied that there is no immediate risk to the public, but has not ruled out the possibility of "untoward effects" in some people.

## Builders cleared over deaths

A building company, Barborough Metals, was cleared at Knightsbridge Crown Court, London, yesterday of breaking safety regulations in the demolition of Fulham power station, which two of its employees died under a collapse of 1,000 tons of rubble.

Judge Aglionby directed the jury to acquit after a prosecution witness had contradicted the evidence of Mr Paul Taylor, a safety inspector, that use of a crane magnet was dangerous in the circumstances.

## Human chain on train saves man

A British Rail inquiry began yesterday after passengers had to form a human chain to stop Mr Hugh Hawkins, aged 50, of Telford, Shropshire, being sucked out of a speeding London to Wolverhampton train.

Mr Hawkins was sucked from the corridor while he was leaning on the door handle and "half fell out". His wife and two other passengers formed a chain to pull him back.

## Football fire blame denied

Bradford City football club is denying responsibility for the Valley Parade fire disaster in May in which 56 people died.

In reply to a writ on behalf of a victim, it says that West Yorkshire County Council and the Health and Safety Executive must bear any blame for the fire because they failed to stop matches being played at the ground.

## Cruise missile finds favour, poll shows

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Most people in Britain favour the retaining of cruise missiles in Britain.

That is revealed in an opinion poll conducted this month by Gallup for Policy Research Associates, a London-based political consultancy. In opinion polls taken shortly before the deployment of cruise missiles at Greenham Common two years ago, about half of those polled were against deployment.

In the latest poll nearly 1,000 people were asked: "Do you think that Britain should or should not remove cruise nuclear missiles from this country, whether or not the Soviet Union dismantles its SS-20 nuclear missiles?"

Only 35 per cent of those polled answered that the missiles should be removed, while 52 per cent said they should not. There were 12 per cent "don't know".

When views are related to political voting intentions, the

poll shows that only Labour supporters have a majority (46 per cent) in favour of removal while 39 per cent of them say they should not be removed.

In spite of the fact that it is official Liberal Party policy to have the missiles withdrawn, the poll shows that of Liberals included in the poll 55 per cent were against their removal.

Of those who give their intention to vote SDP or "Alliance", without specifying whether that is Liberal or SDP, 52 per cent said that cruise missiles should not be withdrawn while 40 per cent thought they should. The policy of the SDP is to seek to negotiate their withdrawal.

In response to a question asking whether Britain should continue to possess nuclear weapons so long as the Soviet Union has them, 68 per cent of the total sample thought they should be retained, with 26 per cent against them.

## Chief whip election may affect Shadow Cabinet

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Bitterness among Scottish Labour MPs about the outcome of the Labour chief whip contest could spill into the elections for the Shadow Cabinet which started yesterday.

The decision by six Scottish MPs not to back Mr Norman Hogg, who represents a Scottish constituency and lost by just one vote to Mr Derek Foster, angered many of their colleagues.

Two of them including Mr Robin Crook who is a sitting member are standing for the Shadow Cabinet and could lose votes.

Scottish Labour MPs have tended to vote together on internal organizational matters irrespective of their position in the party spectrum; there were recriminations over the failure of the "dirty dozen", as they were being called, to back Mr Hogg.

Mr Crook, Labour's campaign strategist, was in fifth place in last year's elections - there are only 15 elected places - and would clearly be at risk if there was any significant move by

Scottish MPs away from backing him.

But although Mr Crook's colleagues no longer expect him to be able to count on Mr Hogg's vote they doubt whether he will lose many other votes.

The Labour leadership is pleased with the results of the two latest opinion polls, *The Guardian's* Marplan Index showing a 6 per cent increase in the standing of Mr Neil Kinnock since his Bourne-mouth speeches, and a Gallup poll in the *Daily Telegraph* giving Labour a six-point lead over the Conservatives.

Mr Donald Dewar, the Labour Party spokesman for Scotland, faces re-election to his Glasgow constituency of Garscadden.

Mr Dewar, who has represented Garscadden since 1978, is opposed by Mr James Mackenzie, an articulate member of the hard left and a former member of the International Marxist Group.

If the full 70-strong general management committee turns out, Mr Dewar is expected to win.

## 'Vital' Asian wins right to stay

By Pat Healy, Race Relations Correspondent

A Bangladeshi community worker in Handsworth won a four-year fight to stay in Britain yesterday when an immigration appeals tribunal ruled that his value to the community outweighed any public interest in his being deported.

Mr Muhammad Idish works at the Asian Resources Centre in Handsworth. His union, the National and Local Government Officers' Association, has argued throughout the campaign to stop his deportation that his work among Asians in the troubled area of Handsworth was vital and could not be done by a white community worker.

Mr Idish is now expected to

re-apply for indefinite leave to stay in Britain.

The TUC general council called last night for urgent talks with the Government, CBI, local authority associations, the Police Federation and the Commission for Racial Equality to draw up a concerted programme to improve inner cities in the light of recent disturbances.

Inner city problems would not be solved by applying more resources alone, any more than they would be treating it as an issue of law and order alone. Co-ordinated plans were needed to tackle the varied and complex causes, the TUC said.

## The Prince's Trust

### Aid for young in difficulty

By Robin Young

The Prince's Trust reflects the concern the Prince of Wales has expressed about disadvantaged young people.

It was established in 1976 as his personal initiative to help those in the 14-25 age group in trouble.

It operates throughout the United Kingdom and local committees in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, and in most areas of England.

The number of local committees has grown from an initial 12 to 42, and the last remaining gaps are in rural counties of central and southern England.

The Prince's Trust has only one paid employee, the headquarters' secretary. The administrator, Dr Bill Smith, is an secondment from ICI where he was a section manager in production; his assistant is

seconded from the National Westminster Bank.

About 850 people are volunteer members of the 42 local committees. Typically they include people from the churches, probation services, police, youth workers, professional people, representatives from commerce and industry and a number of young people who are full committee members.

The bulk of the trust's income comes from film previews, gala performances and pop concerts attended by the Prince of Wales. Further contributions are raised by the headquarters staff of three from private individuals and from companies.

At the express wish of the Prince himself the trust spends its money almost as quickly as it is raised. The current reserve is seldom more than £100,000.

Annual turnover is more than £300,000 and likely to reach £500,000. Only 8 per cent of income goes in overheads.

The money is dispensed by the local committee which receive applications only from individual young people, or from small ad hoc groups needing help for specific purposes. The maximum grants are of £300 to an individual, or £500 to a group project.

Committee members always visit applicants to investigate their needs, and the trust believes that help and advice given at these meetings is often as helpful as the money itself. About 2,000 grants are made annually.

The trust also organizes annual Prince's Trust camps for up to 600 young unemployed people.

## Doubt cast over Vauxhall expansion

By Edward Townsend  
Industrial Correspondent

Vauxhall Motors is unlikely to boost the UK content of the cars it sells in Britain to 50 per cent this decade, Mr Dan Jones, the academic who has become a leading critic of the British motor industry, says.

Mr Jones, of the science policy research unit at Sussex University, is convinced that there will not be another substantial round of investment

by General Motors, which owns Vauxhall, in Europe. "I am sure that both GM and Ford will increasingly look very sceptically at their European operations; not seeing an opportunity to reap adequate returns on their investment here. Their problem is compounded by the fact that they are heavily dependent on Germany, which is becoming an increasingly expensive place to build cars."

"Labour costs per hour are rising faster and the deutsche-

mark is likely to appreciate further in the years ahead. For these reasons I anticipate a retrenchment rather than an expansion by the US producers in Europe through the rest of this decade and for Ford producers sooner rather than later."

Ministers, notably Mr Leon Brittan, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, and opposition union leaders have criticized Vauxhall for having a content in its sales here of only

22 per cent and pressure on the company from the Government is intensifying. In response Vauxhall this week announced that its latest car, the Belmont, a version of the Astra, will be built at Ellesmere Port on Merseyside and 500 new jobs will be created.

But GM has also made clear that its UK operations have made huge losses and until they can prove to be self-supporting there is little chance of a big rise in UK manufacturing.

## Made in Britain? How the makers compare

Model	UK content
Mini	98%
Metro	97%
Maestro	95%
Montego	95%
Rover 200	82%
Rover SD1	96%
Astra	52%
Cavalier	47%
Horizon	65%
Solara	65%
Alpina	65%
Hunter	95%
Peugeot 309	65%
Fiesta	62%
Escort	85%
Orion	83%
Sierra	83%
Escort van	88%
Transit van	82%

BRITISH-LEYLAND: Maestro and Montego gearboxes are from West Germany or Japan, glass from Belgium, sliding roof from West Germany. Rover 213 engine, gearbox and small

components from Japan; Rover 216 gearbox and fascia from Japan. Rover SD1 automatic gearbox from France, roof mechanism from Holland. Mini glass from Italy.

VAUXHALL: Astra 1.6 litre engine from Australia, 1.3 from West Germany. Seat frames, suspension, brakes from West Germany. Manual gearbox from Japan, automatic from

France. Batteries and radiators from France. Cavalier components same as Astra but body panels pressed in West Germany from British steel.

PEUGEOT-TALBOT: Body panels, gearboxes and fascia equipment for Horizon, Solara and Alpina from France. "From

October 28 the Peugeot 309 replaces Horizon, Solara and Alpina. Hunters are made in kit form for export to Iran.

The Times overseas selling prices

Australia \$20, Canada \$20, Denmark 20, Germany 20, Greece 20, Hong Kong 20, India 20, Italy 20, Japan 20, Korea 20, Luxembourg 20, Malaysia 20, Mexico 20, New Zealand 20, Norway 20, Pakistan 20, Portugal 20, Singapore 20, South Africa 20, Spain 20, Sweden 20, Switzerland 20, Taiwan 20, Thailand 20, USA \$20, Yugoslavia 20.

## Rocket inquiry

The Royal Air Force and the United States Air Force have begun a joint inquiry after a stray, unarmed rocket from a USAF aircraft hit a farm building near the Tain bombing range in north-west Scotland.

هكزامن الاصيل



# Law Society chief backs neutral body to handle complaints of negligence

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The solicitors' profession must hand over the handling of complaints about negligence from the public to an independent body, Mr Alan Leslie, president of the Law Society, said yesterday.

In a controversial speech he told the society's annual conference at Harrogate, north Yorkshire: "Complaints are a legitimate area of public concern. I believe it is right that they should be investigated by a body with the maximum of independence and in which the public has confidence."

Mr Leslie's backing for an independent complaints body was the main proposal of a recent draft report by management consultants, Coopers and Lybrand, is the first such public endorsement by a member of the society's council.

The report, which is being consulted on the report, shows it is deeply divided, and Sir David Napley and Sir Arthur Hoole, former presidents of the society, have criticized it.

The present complaints machinery has long been unsatisfactory. Mr Leslie told the conference. Under the Solicitors' Act the Law Society was in the impossible position of having to distinguish between professional misconduct which it had power to deal with, and professional negligence, which it had not.

The task of explaining that to a complainant was almost impossible, he said. But the society was extremely tough in disciplining its members, where it had power to do so.

In the last five years disciplinary proceedings had been brought against an average of 60 solicitors a year and those proceedings had led to an average of 32 solicitors a year being struck off.

"Those figures do not indicate a profession which is failing to face up to the responsibilities which Parliament had placed on it."

But Mr Leslie said that a new complaints board, perhaps consisting of members nominated by the Master of the Rolls, consumer groups and the Law Society should not deal with disciplinary action against solicitors.

The society should keep the job of deciding if solicitors had breached professional standards and bringing them before an independent disciplinary tribunal.

On relations with the Bar, Mr Leslie said that although he did not support the fusion of the two branches of the profession, there was "mounting pressure for change".

If solicitors were to lose some of their non-contentious work such as conveyancing, they must look to other outlets including advocacy in the junior courts.

There was a case for giving them greater rights of audience in the crown court and allowing them to do more applications without barristers.

Mr Leslie also criticized what he called the Government's "draconian financial restrictions" on the administration of the legal aid scheme. Rigid feelings on staff numbers have led to delays of two to three months in the processing of cases.

Journalist's award over 'Eye' slur

The literary editor of *The Sunday Times*, Claire Tomalin, won undisclosed libel damages in the High Court yesterday for a sexual slur published in *Private Eye*.

Mr Patrick Milmo, QC, for Mrs Tomalin, told Mr Justice Hutchison that the unflattering slur on a professional integrity and character appeared in the *Auburn* diary in the magazine in November 1983.

The article referred to a "smutty paperback" on lesbian and gay fiction and an alleged letter from Mrs Tomalin asking him for a generous review.

Mr Milmo said there could scarcely be a more discreditable accusation against a literary editor than that she sought to dictate and influence the content of reviews.

The magazine's editor, Mr Richard Ingrams, Mr Waugh, and the printers, publishers and distributors accept that the letter had been a hoax.

## Deer farmers expect venison sales rise

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Mrs Martha Crawford (above) and most of the meat is exported.

At present about 3,000 carcasses a year are supplied from farms, but the British Deer Producers' Society, a cooperative formed two years ago, is increasing its efforts to raise sales through butchers and supermarkets. One supermarket chain, Waitrose, is selling venison in 30 of its branches.

The society has laid down strict quality control standards and insists that all animals killed must be under two-and-a-half years old. Most are shot on the farm because few abattoirs are licensed to handle them.

Wild deer have been hunted for centuries, and about 40,000 animals are killed each year in the Scottish Highlands, largely for sport but also in order to control their numbers. But the taste of venison remains unfamiliar to most people in Britain.

London strongly favours the smoking ban on Underground trains, according to a poll for London Regional Transport. Of 500 people interviewed, 78 per cent enjoyed travelling on the Underground more because of the ban and 65 per cent thought stations were cleaner because of it.

## Negligence denied in ship sinking

Allegations that negligence contributed to the Marques sailing ship disaster were described as "wild" and "groundless" yesterday.

Mr David Perry, for Mr Mark Litchfield, the vessel's owner, told the disaster inquiry at Plymouth that the owner had done nothing to cause the loss of the ship.

"Perhaps the court might feel the last thing anyone is going to do is to spend hundreds of thousands of pounds on a vessel and allow it to go to sea knowing it might sink," he said.

On Wednesday the inquiry was told the British and American sailing training associations, the owners of the Marques and the Department of Trade shared the blame for the loss of the ship and 19 lives.

The inquiry continues today.

## Controls of crashed hovercraft 'working'

All systems were functioning properly on a hovercraft which crashed into a Dover harbour breakwater last March killing four people, an inquest in the town was told yesterday.

The pilot, Captain Ian Dalziel, claimed on Wednesday that the controls did not respond and that this combined with strong wind and tide caused the craft to be swept on to the breakwater.

But Mr Leslie Wheeler, a director of the British Hovercraft Corporation, said yesterday there was no evidence to show that problems with a pylon, reported six weeks before the accident and again in the months afterwards, could have contributed to the accident.

His examination of the control systems on the hovercraft, the Princess Margaret, also discounted problems in the hydraulics and he did not think lack of engine power had contributed.

Captain Dalziel, aged 54, who took early retirement after being blamed by the operators, Hoverspeed, for the crash, has said that when he called for full power "there was very little response on the throttle".

Mr Anthony Seal, a hovercraft surveyor with the Civil Aviation Authority, said the CAA had determined that the controls were functioning properly at the time of the crash.

Police Inspector David Ramon said that about 22 passengers were thrown into the water through a hole in the craft's side. The count of survivors was hampered by language difficulties and two people were missing when the search for bodies was called off, because the incident control centre said everyone was accounted for.

A principal surveyor at the Department of Trade (Marine Division), Mr David James said it would have been better if the craft had been set on a steady course from sufficiently far out to avoid any last minute changes of direction. If that had been done, he did not think the accident would have happened.

The hearing continues today.

## Poll finds 76% back adverts on BBC

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The public are overwhelmingly in favour of the BBC carrying advertising on the understanding that the commercials are properly controlled, according to a MORI opinion poll conducted for the Marketing Society and published yesterday.

The poll finds that 76 per cent of those interviewed would prefer advertising to be allowed on BBC radio and television and 29 per cent thought that it should not be allowed under any circumstances.

Mr Robert Worcester, chief executive of MORI, told a seminar about advertising on the BBC organized by the Marketing Society that nearly half of the public, 47 per cent, believed that there would be a better broadcasting service as a result of allowing advertising on the BBC, while 33 per cent disagreed. Advertising on the BBC was most vigorously opposed by middle class respondents and middle-aged people living in the south of England.

Two-thirds of the public took the view that if advertising were allowed on the BBC, the corporation would be able to afford an even better range of programmes than it offered at present.

Mr Worcester said that the public's view had been consistently expressed in every poll conducted during the past year or more.

He said: "The least favoured candidates for advertising on the BBC were Radio 3 and Radio 4. Advertising on BBC television is acceptable to 58 per cent of the population and half say that they would favour advertising on BBC2."

But viewers were divided over whether the present £58 colour licence fee was good or bad value.

With the Peacock committee on the funding of the BBCV commissioning its own market research on public opinions, the findings are certain to worry the BBC in its campaign against the introduction of advertising.

Mr Brian Wenham, the corporation's director of television programmes, who spoke at yesterday's seminar, said that the findings merited "some sort of health warning".

● The Independent Broadcasting Authority is to change the way ITV companies pay for Channel Four and the Welsh fourth channel by fixing the subscription at a figure of 17 per cent of the companies net advertising revenue.

## More cuts in holiday prices

Horizon, which claims to be Britain's third largest package holidays operator, yesterday joined in the price war by reducing the prices of its next summer's foreign holidays by a fifth compared with the past season (Our Industrial Editor writes).

This average decrease compares with 17 per cent by Thomson Holidays, the market leader, but Horizon says it is largely matching Thomson prices. It also claims to be undercutting some prices at Inntaus, the second largest operator, which has brought out a bargain basement of offers for those booking before the year's end.

Horizon is clearly prepared to forgo profits next summer if necessary in matching the lowest prices on the market, but its guarantees do not quite match those of Thomson.

Thomson brought in a no-consolidation guarantee which is effectively payment of compensation if flights, hotels and other arrangements are changed. The compensation is set at up to £100 for all holiday-makers. Horizon is bringing in a similar scheme with compensation of up to £100 for all those booking holidays before this Christmas.

Mr Peter Coni, QC, for the duke, said he had been a "bit of an ass", but had no idea that the bonds were counterfeit.

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## Chinese doctor fails in her divorce plea

A Chinese woman doctor's plans to remarry and live in Britain were dashed yesterday when a High Court judge refused to allow her a divorce.

Instead of marrying an Englishman, referred to as Dr X, with whom she has been living for two years, Dr Shu Qi Zhang, aged 39, must return to China before the end of the year to face possible punishment by the authorities.

Mr Justice Reeve, sitting in the Family Division in London, dismissed Dr Zhang's petition against her husband, Dr Wei Xuan Lu, aged 41, a senior Peking doctor, who was flown over by the Chinese government to defend the action.

The judge added: "He was absurdly stupid and negligent."

## Judge refuses costs to 'stupid, negligent' duke

The Duke of Manchester, who on Wednesday was acquitted of being involved in a £38,000 bank fraud plot was refused legal costs at the Central Criminal Court yesterday and described as absurdly stupid.

Judge Owen, QC, told the duke, aged 45, formerly Lord Angus Montagu, that it was usual to grant costs to a defendant who was acquitted, but the duke, though honest, had brought the prosecution upon himself.

"On a business scale of one to ten the duke is one or less, and even that flatters him", the judge said. For him to be on the board of directors of a company would now "send shivers down the spine of any investor".

The judge added: "He was absurdly stupid and negligent."

## Peer questioned over body

Lord O'Hagan, MEP for Devon, confirmed yesterday that he was the "Lord X" questioned by police about the suspicious drowning of Mr Geoffrey Malpass, aged 21, a farm worker from Bristol, whose body was found on Exmouth beach in January last year.

Disclosing that he was to be further questioned in a new investigation into the death, Lord O'Hagan said from Strasbourg that he had never to his knowledge met Mr Malpass but that a car-hire slip bearing his name had been found in the dead man's pocket. He believed he had thrown away the slip and it was picked up by Mr Malpass.

The commission is to ask for its powers to be widened to cover the treatment of patients in mental hospitals who are not legally detained but who still find themselves in locked wards or rooms when there is no legal power to so detain them.

The commission is to ask Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, to use his powers to extend the commission's remit, although quite how far it will ask him to go has not been formally decided.

In the report on its first two years' work, the commission says it has become "increasingly concerned about the position of informal patients."

That applies particularly to long-stay patients who may be incapable, but are not legally detained.

First Biennial Report of the Mental Health Act Commission (House of Commons Paper 586; Stationery Office, £5.20).

## Cockfight trial told of watch on farm building

Mr Alan Fisher, an RSPCA inspector, told a court yesterday he hid while carrying out surveillance on an isolated farmhouse where he suspected cockfighting was taking place.

He said he made his way from wall to wall across fields surrounding the moorland farm at Whitworth, near Rochdale, at Greater Manchester, to a point 50 yards from the farm building.

There he stayed hidden, noting car numbers and watching up to seven men come and go to an outbuilding.

The prosecution alleges that in that building at High Barn Farm a cockfight marked with fresh blood and full of feathers had been built.

Rossendale Magistrates' Court Lancashire has heard that a badly injured body of a cock, fitted with sharp-edged metal spurs, was found pinned near the pit during a hidden near the RSPCA raid by police and RSPCA inspectors.

Four men, including Albert

## Concern voiced over 'informal' mental patients

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The Mental Health Act Commission is to ask for its powers to be widened to cover the treatment of patients in mental hospitals who are not legally detained but who still find themselves in locked wards or rooms when there is no legal power to so detain them.

The commission is to ask Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, to use his powers to extend the commission's remit, although quite how far it will ask him to go has not been formally decided.

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First Biennial Report of the Mental Health Act Commission (House of Commons Paper 586; Stationery Office, £5.20).

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Present Age	Guaranteed Sum Assured	Annual Bonuses	Capital Bonus at 6%	Total Projected Maturity Value	Immediate Life Cover	Immediate Cover
18-28	£2,128	£1,122	£1,341	£4,592	£2,128	£2,128
29-39	2,128	1,121	1,341	4,590	2,123	2,123
40-49	2,123	1,119	1,330	4,579	2,123	2,123
50-59	2,111	1,112	1,323	4,563	2,111	2,111
60-69	2,089	1,101	1,316	4,506	2,089	2,089
70-79	2,061	1,085	1,298	4,445	2,041	2,041
80-89	2,012	1,072	1,281	4,387	1,912	1,912
90-99	2,012	1,072	1,281	4,387	1,912	1,912
100-109	1,975	1,041	1,244	4,260	1,422	1,422
110-119	1,975	1,041	1,244	4,260	1,422	1,422

FOR A MONTHLY INVESTMENT OF £50						
Present Age	Guaranteed Sum Assured	Annual Bonuses	Capital Bonus at 6%	Total Projected Maturity Value	Immediate Life Cover	Immediate Cover
18-28	£5,492	£2,894	£3,460	£11,846	£5,492	£5,492
29-39	5,489	2,886	3,450	11,840	5,489	5,489
40-49	5,476	2,870	3,430	11,812	5,476	5,476
50-59	5,445	2,839	3,394	11,671	5,445	5,445
60-69	5,319	2,803	3,351	11,473	5,266	5,266
70-79	5,250	2,767	3,308	11,325	4,936	4,936
80-89	5,198	2,739	3,275	11,212	4,315	4,315
90-99	5,107	2,691	3,217	11,015	3,678	3,678
100-109	5,107	2,691	3,217	11,015	3,678	3,678

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☐ £100 (max) ☐ £75 ☐ £50 ☐ £30 ☐ £20 ☐ £10 (min)

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 If you are under 80 and can truthfully say "NO" to the 4 questions, you are guaranteed to be accepted with no further questions or medical examination. If you answer "YES" to any question, please attach details. You may still be accepted.  
 (a) Have you any reason to believe you are not in good health? ☐ YES ☐ NO  
 (b) Are you receiving, or have you received within the last twelve months, any medical treatment? ☐ YES ☐ NO  
 (c) Do you participate in any hazardous occupation or activity such as private aviation or deep sea diving? ☐ YES ☐ NO  
 (d) Has a proposal on your life been declined, postponed, or accepted on special terms by any life insurance company? ☐ YES ☐ NO

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PARLIAMENT OCTOBER 24 1985

Pressure on Home Office

Young's debut

## Some MPs 'are abusing the system'

## IMMIGRATION

Something fishy is going on in immigration from Bangladesh of large numbers of young men, Mr David Waddington, Minister of State, Home Office, said in the Commons when he also attacked some MPs for abusing the right to make representations in cases where entry was refused to intending immigrants.

It is highly unsatisfactory (he said) and I hope that MPs do not make our task in the immigration service impossible.

He said at question time that some MPs were inviting people to come to Britain, knowing they had no claim to entry, and asking them to mention the MP's name, whereupon entry would be granted.

His Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood, Lab) said: Existing arrangements for family visits from the Indian subcontinent are not acceptable. In my constituency at least 20 times every week I am telephoned because people are held at the airport for eight to 12 hours and entry is refused simply because they come from a poor background. They always return at the end of their visits.

My constituents' families are put through humiliation simply to visit them. Mr Waddington: Arrangements are not working as well as they might, because some MPs are abusing their right to make representations.

Recently cases have come to my attention where MPs have invited people to come, knowing that they have no claim to entry, telling them that they have only to mention the MP's name and a temporary permission will be obtained.

It is highly unsatisfactory, I hope that MPs do not make our task in the immigration service impossible.

Mr Waddington: The immigration service is impossible. (Laughter protests.)

In 1980, representations were made by MPs in 1,000 cases. In 1985, we estimate that representations will have been made in 4,500 cases. (Laughter protests.)

The same standards are being applied by immigration officers because the percentage of refusals has hardly fluctuated over the years. MPs can draw their own conclusions.

Mr Derek Spencer (Leicester, South C) said: The number of people granted temporary admission this year will be twice those granted temporary admission in the last year of the Labour Government. That gives the lie to the suggestion that there is something draconian about the way our immigration policies are applied.

Mr Waddington: Mr Spencer is right. We have been employing a more relaxed policy on temporary admissions but I must hammer home the point I have already made.

Our system of representations by MPs will not work if some MPs continue to behave in a manner which is never envisaged when the system was set up.

Mr Anthony Lloyd (Stratford, Lab): MPs would have more confidence if we thought the reasons for refusal were acceptable on many occasions. How many given temporary admission are granted a visa at the end of that time and how many abscond or disappear?

If the temporary admission system is designed to prevent people surely the fact that few people abuse the system indicates that far too high a proportion of innocent people are refused permission.

Mr Waddington: Any fair MP who looks at the sort of letters I write explaining why people have been refused entry will recognize at once that our immigration officers are carrying out their jobs in a perfectly proper fashion, but some MPs are making our task difficult.

Mr Geoffrey Dickens (Littleborough and Saddleworth, C): Without mincing words, many MPs sometimes innocently, are aiding and abetting illegal visitor entry to the United Kingdom.

Is there not a case for the whole procedure where MPs raise the case of visitors with the Home Secretary to be seriously reviewed and a new system introduced?

Mr Waddington: While not adopting his words, I think the vast majority of people in this country would be amazed to learn that 4,500 people are going to get into this country, having been refused admission by skilled immigration officers who believe they are not qualified to enter.

The vast majority will be amazed that the system is abused by MPs. Mr Alfred Davis, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs, Mr Waddington cannot shelter from an unacceptable policy by attacking MPs. He is perfectly aware of what we are doing.

Has policy about visitors from Bangladesh altered recently? Many of us are getting an increasing number from Bangladesh who are refused admission and many who are detained because Harmondsworth is full, are now going to Ashford Remand Centre.

Mr Waddington: The policy on MPs' representations is perfectly reasonable, provided that MPs are prepared to operate it in a sensible and responsible fashion, which, unfortunately, some MPs are not.

Recently a very large number of young men have been arriving at Heathrow from Bangladesh in the most suspicious circumstances, which have resulted in our detention facilities being overstrained.

Something fishy is going on. So far we have identified one species of fish, but I hope the message goes back to the operators in Bangladesh that they have been rumbled.

Mr Thomas Torney (Bradford South, Lab): MPs who have large numbers of Asians in their constituencies have no need at all to go looking for cases or inviting cases. Their surgeries are always packed to overflowing and their telephone never stops ringing with Asian people who have been caused considerable hardship by Mr Waddington's department.

Mr Waddington: Mr Torney is living in Cloud-cuckoo-land if he believes there is no abuse.

We never refuse entry to anybody unless there is the clearest evidence that he is not qualified to enter. I invite Mr Torney to read the letter I sent to him when entry has been refused in a particular case by an immigration officer. He will see that the decision of that officer.

Sir John Farr (Harborough, C): Where visitors from the new Commonwealth are allowed in on a limited basis, what steps does Mr Waddington take to see that they are brought back and not allowed to go to ground?

Mr Waddington: I would like to see our system more efficient. At the moment those who are refused entry or who are granted entry for a limited period go on to our computer and if the system is working perfectly we should be able to match those who go on to the computer at the beginning with the entries of those who leave. We are working to get a more efficient system.

Mr Andrew Paines (Warley East, Lab): Life would be easier for certain MPs, ministers and members of Mr Waddington's staff, and the poor people affected in these cases if he would ensure that appointments were made to handle such cases in his department and to the Foreign Office to handle cases in the countries of origin.

The bitterness and delays are mainly due to the ministerial obfuscation but to shortage of staff both abroad and in Britain.

Mr Waddington: An enormous burden had been placed on the immigration and nationality department simply as a result of the 4,500 cases estimated in 1985 in which MPs have or will intervene before the end of the year.

That means 4,500 letters written to our department by MPs explaining what is happening in these cases.

It does not lie in the mouth of a minister to say that he must do it. It is not his job to do it. It is not his job to say that he must do it. It is not his job to say that he must do it.

Mr Nicholas Baker (North Dorset, C) said the flood of drug addiction, abuse and peddling affected not only inner city areas but rural areas such as Dorset now.

The government should support the setting up of drug rehabilitation centres in areas like Dorset.

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## The gentle art of gardening and other methods of drug production.

It all began in 1769 when a young doctor by the name of William Withering began to care for one of his patients in a manner which was not entirely medical.

The lady in question, Miss Helena Cookes, took great pleasure in making water-colour paintings of plants and flowers. And during her long convalescence, Withering took equal pleasure in collecting the subjects for her paintings.

Although Withering had studied botany at Edinburgh University, he found it to be dull and dreary. Eventually, though, his interest in the subject began to grow in direct proportion to his interest in Miss Cookes, whom he married in 1772.

Three years later, having published "A Botanical Arrangement of all the Vegetables Naturally Growing in Great Britain," the Witheringes moved to Birmingham.

It was then that his opinion was sought on a particular cure for dropsy. (A form of fluid retention.) The cure was a herbal tea concocted by "an old woman in Shropshire" who would have probably been known as a "witch" in the best possible sense.

The effect of this "potion" was violent vomiting and purging. According to Withering: "...it was not difficult for one conversant in these subjects to perceive that the active herb could be no other than the foxglove."

The plant, also known as *Digitalis purpurea*, already had a long history of folk use, being listed as far back as 1327.

However, misuse of this potentially dangerous plant had often proved fatal.

So Withering set about determining what its true uses were and what was the proper and safe dosage for dropsy. He began to make regular and successful use of the plant and, ten years later, he was able to answer these questions in a book that has become a medical classic, entitled "An Account of the Foxglove and some of Its Medical Uses: with Practical Remarks on Dropsy and Other Diseases."

But while he noted that *digitalis* "has a power over the motion of the heart," he didn't realise that dropsy was usually nothing more than a symptom of heart disease and that this was, in fact, the condition he was treating.

William Withering died in 1799, a well respected and famous man of medicine.

During the century which followed, *digitalis* was widely used, or rather misused,

for everything from insanity to haemorrhoids.

Only in the early years of this century did a proper understanding of the effects of *digitalis* on the heart emerge.

Since then, thanks to manufacturing techniques developed by a pharmaceutical company, this plant has provided the classic source of remedy for congestive heart failure. Although it has not always been provided by the same strain of the plant.

During industrial research conducted over 50 years ago by Dr. Sydney Smith, the European Foxglove (*Digitalis lanata*) was found to be four times more potent.

And after further investigation, he discovered it to contain a new glycoside not found in its English cousin.

He named this drug Digoxin. And to this day it has proved invaluable for the millions of people who suffer from heart problems.

It's just one of the many drugs whose source can quite literally be found right at our doorsteps.

But were it not for the intensive research and development undertaken by the pharmaceutical industry, these invaluable cures and treatments may never have found their way into everyday medical use.

It's an effort which requires an enormous investment of time and money. The industry as a whole spends over £500 million a year in this country. While one company can spend between £50-£60 million on developing one product.

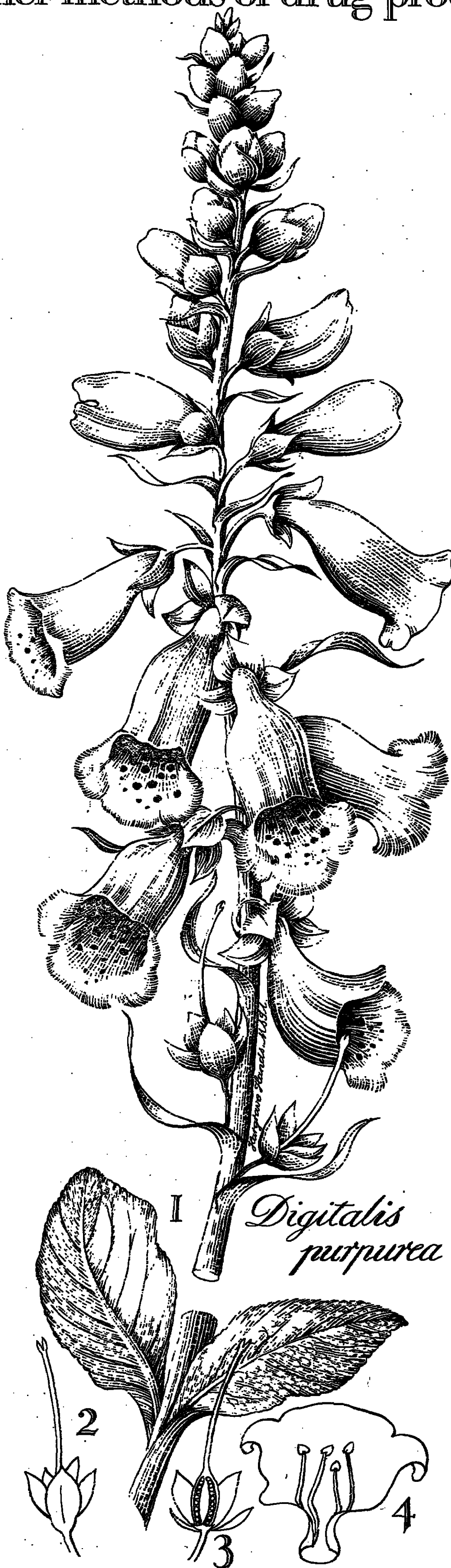
So once a potentially beneficial chemical has been isolated or made, the company will try to protect its investment by taking out a patent. (But in the case of natural substances this can be only on the process of extraction.)

Patents, in theory, are valid for 20 years. But the necessary development and safety testing erodes 12-15 years of this time.

Which doesn't leave the company very long to earn an adequate return for re-investment in the search for new cures and treatments.

Without this re-investment for the health of the nation, everything in the garden would not seem so wonderful.

For further information about the British Pharmaceutical Industry, please write to: Dr. John Griffin, The ABPI, 12 Whitehall, London SW1A 2DY.



The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry.



## Cape police patrols come under grenade attack near squatters' camp

From a Correspondent, Johannesburg

Cape Town police are trying to trace the origin of hand grenades which were thrown at patrols by rioters near the Crossroads squatter camp on Wednesday night.

One grenade exploded near an army Buffel armoured patrol car, causing slight damage. The other fell several yards short of a police patrol. Nobody was hurt.

This latest escalation of the

Cape violence came during a day in which six people were killed, five by police fire and one by a petrol bomb, and several commercial buildings and private cars were damaged by firebombs.

In the centre of Cape Town at lunchtime yesterday light relief was provided when a crowd of shoppers and office workers refused to take the police's new water cannon seriously and

frolicked in side streets as it sprayed purple dye among them.

They were entertained by an unusually whimsical officer on the loudhailer, who announced: "You will notice the lady with the lovely blonde hair now sports a mane of purple... please, people, disperse."

The police had brought the water cannon to break up a crowd of youths singing "Freedom" songs in Adderley Street, Cape Town's main shopping area, but the youths fled into an underground mall. The crowd outside dispersed after riot police arrived with whips and shotguns.

Later the mood turned ugly, a few blocks away, youths overturned two delivery vans and pelted police with tomatoes. Police chased them, whipping those they caught.

Drivers in the Cape Town area, who have been running the gauntlet of petrol bombs and stones on the main road past the airport, have been advised to wear crash helmets so that they will not lose control of the car if the windshield is smashed. They have also been told not to stop on main roads near riot-affected areas.

The president's office in Pretoria yesterday denied that Mr Botha had hinted on Monday that the Government might withhold chromium supplies as a counter-measure to international sanctions. It said the president had made no such threat. "All he was doing was setting up a series of hypothetical consequences of trade sanctions, to highlight the folly of such measures."

the point, but to cheers of support from MPs, said: "I certainly think it would be the wish of the House that this was something which was left with the select committees themselves."

The row surfaced after a challenge from the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, in the Commons for the ANC to renounce violence.

During the debate on the unrest in South Africa, Sir Geoffrey also rejected demands from the Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, that the British Government should begin talking to the ANC.

Raising the matter as a point of order in the Commons yesterday Mr Carlisle said Chief Buthelezi had also been in London but was not invited. Later during business questions, Mr Carlisle said the ANC was a revolutionary movement "committed to the violent overthrow of the South African Government."

An invitation for Mr Oliver Tambo, president of South Africa's banned African National Congress, to appear before the all-party Commons foreign affairs select committee on Tuesday prompted angry protests in the House yesterday.

Mr John Carlisle (Conservative, Luton North) demanded to know if "evidence from members of the IRA, members of the Palestine Liberation Organization and other terrorist groups who the Government refuse to speak to" could be expected.

He asked why the Zulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who has condemned violence by the ANC, had not also been asked to give evidence to the committee. He called for guidance on "who or who not select committees should invite."

The leader of the House, Mr John Biffen, agreed to look into

## Commons anger over invitation to Tambo

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## Britain's tenant farmers to benefit from scheme to cut dairy quotas

From Jonathan Braude, Strasbourg

Britain's tenant farmers will be the main beneficiaries of a new Community scheme to cut the European dairy surplus by three million tonnes and save the taxpayer £380 million a year.

The scheme put forward by the European Commission in Strasbourg yesterday for examination by Agriculture Ministers next month, would pay farmers £26 over seven years for every 100 kilograms of milk they take out of production. In Britain where average milk

yields are relatively high, that could amount to £1,800 per cow each year.

The scheme, which aims to take more than 460,000 tonnes out of production in Britain from 1987, will be particularly attractive to tenant farmers who have been bypassed in Britain's own scheme to encourage farmers to retire from dairying.

Under the "Outgoers' scheme" run by the British Ministry of Agriculture, landlords have had the right of veto over any tenant's plan to take

up the offer of cash to stop producing. Since EEC rules lay down that production quotas belong to the land rather than to the farmer, land which carries a dairy quota is substantially more valuable than other properties. So, few landlords have been prepared to let the tenants cede the quotas.

Under the new proposals announced yesterday, however, the tenant will have the right to apply for the retirement premium directly and the landlord will not have a say.

## Gorbachov meeting in Bulgaria

Sofia (Reuters) - Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, had talks with the Bulgarian leader Mr Todor Zhivkov yesterday informed Bulgarian sources said, amid strong signs of dissatisfaction by Moscow over trade relations with Bulgaria.

His official visit to Bulgaria, the first by a Kremlin chief since 1979, came after Warsaw Pact heads of state ended a summit here on Wednesday giving support to disarmament proposals he will put to President Reagan at their summit next month.

Bulgaria is Moscow's staunch ally but signs have emerged that Moscow may be dissatisfied with trade relations, especially what it regards as the poor quality of Bulgarian exports to the vast Soviet market.

This small Balkan country is rich in agriculture but poor in raw materials. It relies heavily on Soviet oil and gas supplies. The Soviet Union has a 60 per cent share in Bulgarian foreign trade, giving it a greater degree of economic domination than in any other Eastern bloc state.

There have also been signs that Moscow may be unhappy about what it sees as a weakening of communist ideology here.

## Heseltine will press for US assurances on Star Wars role

By Roger Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, will be pressing Mr Caspar Weinberger, the American counterpart, next week for firm assurances about the scale of British involvement in the Star Wars research programme.

The Americans have been hostile to a proposal put forward by Mr Heseltine in July that Britain should have a \$1.5 billion (£1 billion) share of the work in the programme. However, over the past two months negotiations between officials have identified 18 areas in parts of which British research is ahead of that in the US.

According to British sources, it turns out that the value of a British contribution in those areas could total \$1.5 billion or slightly more. A draft memorandum of understanding has been drawn up, but Mr Heseltine is understood to be

anxious to re-inforce it by assurances which only Mr Weinberger or President Reagan could give.

One Whitehall source said that what was lacking from the draft document was a quantifiable measure of American commitment to British involvement in the programme - "something that goes beyond promises and intentions".

Mr Heseltine will, in fact, be pressing Mr Weinberger to commit himself to an assurance of British involvement amounting to something close to his originally proposed \$1.5 billion.

He will also be seeking an assurance that the US will accept British procedures controlling the transfer of technology as meeting the requirements of American procedures. The procedures of the two countries are said to be similar,

and it is argued in Britain that it will greatly speed up business if the British procedures are accepted as meeting American requirements.

The British Ministry of Defence also wants areas of potential British involvement excluded from the requirements for full-scale competition for contracts with American research organizations.

After a detailed examination of the relevant American law, British officials believe that there are no legal obstacles to giving the assurances which Britain is seeking, and that all that is required is political will on the part of the US Administration.

The discussions will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday next week in the margins of a meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in Brussels.

## Reagan's speech to the UN

## Fresh start sought at Geneva

The following is a partial text of President Reagan's address to the General Assembly.

I come before you this morning preoccupied with peace, with ensuring that the differences between some of us not be permitted to degenerate into open conflict. And I come offering for my own country a new commitment, a fresh start.

Let us begin with candour - with words that rest on the plain and simple facts. The differences between America and the Soviet Union are deep and abiding.

The United States is a democratic nation. Here the people rule. We build no walls to keep them in, nor organize any system of police to keep them out. We occupy no country. The only land abroad we occupy is beneath the graves where our heroes rest.

What is called the West is a voluntary association of free nations, all of whom fiercely value their independence and their sovereignty. And as deeply as we cherish our beliefs we do not seek to compel others to share them. It is difficult for us to understand the restrictions of dictatorships which seek to control each institution and each facet of people's lives.

But we cannot accommodate ourselves to the use of force and subversion to consolidate and expand the reach of totalitarianism. When Mr Gorbachov and I meet in Geneva next month, I look to a fresh start in the relationship of our two nations. The United States has never sought treaties merely to paper over differences. We continue to believe that a nuclear war is one that cannot be won and must never be fought.

At the beginning of the latest

round of the ongoing negotiations in Geneva, the Soviet Union presented a specific proposal. We are studying the Soviet counter proposal carefully. I believe that within their proposal there are seeds which we should nurture, and in the coming weeks we will seek to establish a genuine process of give-and-take.

I welcome the interest of the new Soviet leadership in the reduction of offensive strategic forces. We must remove this menace - once and for all - from the face of this earth. Until that day, the United States seeks to escape the prison of mutual terror by research and testing that could, in time, enable us to neutralize the threat of these ballistic missiles and, ultimately, render them obsolete.

How is Moscow threatened - if the capitals of other nations are protected? We do not ask that the Soviet leaders - whose country has suffered so much from war - leave their people defenceless against foreign attack. Why then do they insist that we must remain undefended? Who is threatened if Western research - and Soviet research that is itself well advanced - should develop a non-nuclear system which would threaten not human beings, but only ballistic missiles.

Peace based on partition cannot be true peace. Nothing can justify the continuing and permanent division of the European continent. Walls of partition and distrust must give way to greater communication for an open world. Before leaving for Geneva I shall make major new proposals to achieve this goal.

Real peace is what we seek and that is why today the United States is presenting an initiative that addresses what will be a central issue in Geneva - the resolution of regional conflicts in Africa, Asia and Central America.

In Afghanistan... Cambodia... all these conflicts... are the consequences of an ideology imposed from without. Dividing

nations and creating regimes that are, almost from the day they take power, at war with their own people. And in each case, Marxism-Leninism's war with the people becomes a war with their neighbours. These wars are exacting a staggering human toll and threaten to spill across national boundaries and trigger dangerous confrontations.

For that reason, we are proposing, and are fully committed to support, a regional peace process that seeks progress on three levels. First, the starting point must be a process of negotiation among the warring parties, which, in the case of Afghanistan, includes the Soviet Union.

There is a second level: representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union should sit down together. It is not for us to impose any solution in this separate set of talks. The primary task is verified elimination of the foreign military presence and restraint on the flow of outside arms.

Finally, welcoming each country back into the world economy. The United States would respond generously to their democratic reconciliation with their own people. Of course until such time as these negotiations result in definitive progress, America's support for struggling democratic resistance forces must not and shall not cease. This is an extraordinary opportunity for the Soviet side to make a contribution to regional peace.

It is in the nature of Americans to hate war and its destructiveness. We would rather wage our struggle to build and renew, not to tear down. We would rather fight against hunger, disease and catastrophe in the battle of ideals and ideas for the future. These principles emerge from the innate openness and good character of our people. Americans always yearn for peace. So, let us go to Geneva with both sides committed to dialogue.

## Dutch say yes to cruise deal

The Hague (Reuters) - The Dutch Parliament approved a five-year draft accord with Washington yesterday on deploying cruise missiles in The Netherlands.

Approval of the outline agreement, which covers arrangements for siting and control of the missiles, is a further step towards the Cabinet's final decision next month on whether to accept the weapons.

The centre-right government of Mr Ruud Lubbers has said it will accept its Nato quota of 48 cruise missiles on November 1 if the number of SS20 rockets deployed in the west and east of the Soviet Union is higher than in June last year.

## Greek judge suspended

Athens (Reuters) - A junior judge who ruled that President Sartzetakis of Greece was not legally head of state has been suspended pending a decision by a judicial disciplinary body, legal sources said.

Judge Sotirios Katsaros ruled in a routine assault case on October 4 that he could not enforce a presidential decree because Mr Sartzetakis was "in office unconstitutionally".

## Former MP admits charges

Wellington (Reuters) - A former New Zealand MP, John Kirk, admitted three criminal bankruptcy charges in the district court here and was released on bail until November 8 for sentencing.

Kirk, aged 30, son of the former Prime Minister Norman Kirk, was charged with illegally leaving the country in July 1984 with more than \$12,000 in travellers cheques and 32 kuggerands after running up debts here of more than \$145,000.

## Fans jailed

Belgrade (AP) - Nineteen Yugoslavians have been arrested and most of them sentenced to short jail terms for participating in "nationalistic" riots after a first division football match between Red Star of Belgrade and Hajduk of Split.

## Flyer safe

Richard Meredith-Hardy, reported missing in Egypt in his microlight aircraft, has told a friend in London of his safe arrival in Port Sudan. The 28-year-old adventurer is aiming to fly down the length of Africa.

## Iran reshuffle

Tehran (Reuters) - The Iranian Prime Minister, Mir-Hossein Mousavi, has won President Khatami's approval to appoint two new ministers to the key portfolios of oil and the interior, the national news agency reported.

## Fatal dispute

New York (Reuters) - A man opened fire with a pistol at the height of the rush hour here, wounding a man with whom he had been arguing, killing a bystander and wounding two others with stray shots. The gunman then fled, dropping his gun.

## Mayor's car hit

Rethymon, Crete (AP) - A booby-trapped car driven by a man injured nine people, including several pedestrians. No one has claimed responsibility for the act.

## Plane blast

Guatemala City (Reuters) - A Norwegian honorary consul and three other people were killed when their light plane exploded on landing at a rural Guatemalan airstrip in what appeared to be the result of an attack by guerrillas, the Army said.

## Golden chip

Perth (Reuters) - A woman who slipped on a potato chip in a supermarket has been awarded about £15,000 damages by a court here - but she will receive only £10,000 because of her contributory negligence in not seeing the chip.

## Art too erotic

Tokyo (AP) - A court here has ruled that a film featuring masterpieces of erotic art will not be shown in Japan because it might excite audiences.

## Across the wall

Berlin (AP) - A young East German scaled the Berlin Wall and safely reached the district of Spandau on the western side.

## Going bats

Graz (AP) - Austrian ecologists are concerned about the fate of bats in a grotto near here, saying the creatures are under threat from a jazz opera which is due to be performed there. It is feared that the noise may kill baby bats and prevent others from sleeping.

# Queen mia

Of all the faces the Royal family present to the public (and some taxpayers protest there are far too many faces), none inspires more admiration than that of Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother.

We see her on television, opening hospitals, attending gala performances, greeting young and old alike. But what of her own social life? Whom does she entertain and whom does she avoid?

This very week in The Spectator, Nicholas Coleridge examines life behind the thick curtains of Clarence House, and the thick walls of Castle of Mey, and decides:

"... her circle resembles a

Pizza Quattro Stagioni with four different areas of texture and taste - venerable slices of pepperoni, bland, reliable mozzarella, elegant fronds of asparagus, slivers of tangy anchovy... the whole dish underpinned by the crusty dough of protocol."

Oh, the lively and informative Spectator. What would Fridays be without it?

Especially this Friday, when alongside Coleridge there are contributions from Auberon Waugh, Max Hastings, Paul Johnson, Jeffrey Bernard and Taki.

No Royal command required, and all for less than a pound.

THE SPECTATOR

هكزامن الناصيل



A policeman restraining his dog outside a Cape Town shopping centre where a demonstration was broken up yesterday.



M Fabius (centre) and M Paul Quilès at Mururoa to witness the nuclear test.

## French board Greenpeace boat

Papeete, Tahiti (AP) - Eight French military men boarded the Greenpeace protest yacht Vega early yesterday after it entered territorial waters around the French nuclear test site at Mururoa Atoll, hours before a scheduled test, Greenpeace said.

Mr Laurent Fabius, the French Prime Minister, was in Mururoa for the test with a high-level delegation.

Mr Gerd Leipold of Greenpeace said eight French military men boarded the Vega from a rubber raft at 4.42am local time and ordered the four-person crew below deck.

He said his last radio message from Vega was: "The situation is calm."

French Naval ships in the area had launched the raft minutes before the boarding and, using signal flags sent the

message: "Stop or leave to, I'm sending a boat."

The Vega was six to nine nautical miles from Mururoa at the time.

A spokesman for Greenpeace in London said the protesters had decided to sail directly to the nuclear site after receiving information that France was conducting a test within 24 hours (Reuters reports).



The FIVE STAR OPTION is also available on most other items stocked at Comet.



## New light thrown on Bhutto death by widow's arrest

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

The arrest of Mrs Rehana Bhutto daughter-in-law of the executed former Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and widow of his son Shahnawaz has thrown some light on the mysterious death of the latter in Cannes earlier this year.

Mrs Bhutto, aged 25 who has been charged with failing to assist a person in danger, found her husband, aged 37, dead in his flat on July 18. Two post-mortem examinations were ordered by the Public Prosecutor's office in Grasse and it was not until August 19 that his body was released to his family who immediately flew it to their native village in Pakistan for burial. No announcement was made about the cause of death.

Since the arrest of Mrs Bhutto, who had been held for questioning since Monday, press reports have spoken of poison being the cause of her husband's death according to the independent daily *Liberation* Mr Bhutto was poisoned by a substance made by the

Syrian secret service for its agents. A small empty bottle was apparently found beside his body.

Mrs Bhutto's lawyer, Maître Richard Banon, said that his client and her husband had not been on good terms for some time and that Mr Bhutto committed suicide while depressed. However his brother, Mr Murtazar Bhutto and his sister Miss Benazir Bhutto who has led her father's political party since his execution in 1979, have constantly referred to the possibility of assassination. On August 20 Mr Bhutto's mother lodged an accusation at the public prosecutor's office in Grasse of the murder of her son against persons unknown. It was understood that Begum Bhutto took this step as a means of gaining access to the results of the inquiries into his death. Miss Benazir Bhutto is still under house arrest in Pakistan.

● ISLAMABAD: Mr Ghaus Ali Shah, the Chief Minister of Sindh, has said in Karachi that his Government would be willing to release Miss Benazir Bhutto from house arrest if she undertook to leave the country by a specific date (Hasan Akhtar writes).

He said that Miss Bhutto was free to leave the country whenever she wished in response to the summons for her to appear on November 6 before the inquiry into her brother's death.

Miss Bhutto had however, stated that she would plan her visit only when she was released by the Sindh Government.

The Chief Minister's statement implies that the Government is keen for Miss Bhutto to leave Pakistan as she did about two years ago. The rest of the late Prime Minister's family except a married daughter who is not in politics, are all out of the country.



Mrs Bhutto: held since Monday.

## Matabele rebels kill whites in farm raid

From Jan Raath Harare

The respite from guerrilla violence that Matabeleland's small white farming community had enjoyed for 17 months came to an end this week when seven guerrillas shot dead two whites and a ranch foreman.

Police confirmed here that South African-born Mr Jacobus Ehlers, aged 48, his wife, Joy, aged 47, and their foreman, Mr Jonathan Ndlovu, were killed at dusk on Wednesday on their braamab stud farm, Mimosa, in the Nyamandlovu district, 40 miles north of Bulawayo.

The last white to be killed by guerrillas in the province was Mr Ian Burchall in May last year. Until then up to 30 white ranchers, miners and members of their families had been killed in the violence which began in 1982. Hundreds of blacks have also died.

Accounts differ, but official sources said yesterday the guerrillas had arrived at the Mimosa at 4.30 pm and ransacked the homestead after imprisoning four labourers and the domestic servant in a lavatory.

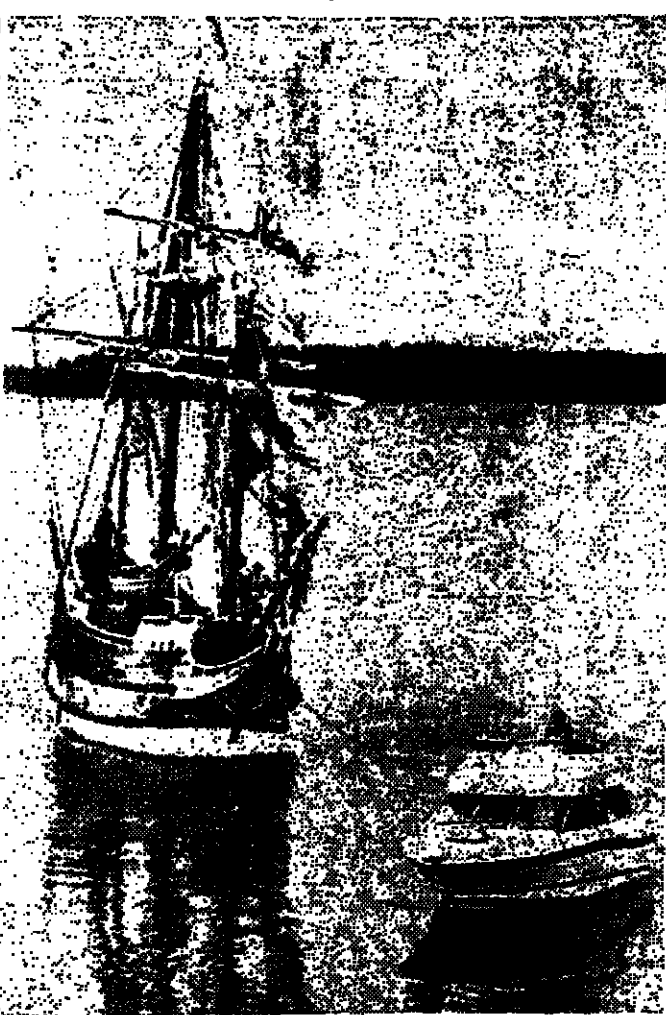
When the couple and Mr Ndlovu returned later from a trip to Bulawayo, the guerrillas raked their vehicle with automatic fire, killing Mrs Ehlers and Mr Ndlovu instantly.

Mr Ehlers ran into the bush but was caught and shot at close range.

Yesterday armed neighbours joined security forces on operations in the area.

Bulawayo residents yesterday feared that the murders mark a new wave of attacks on white farms.

The deaths bring to 72 the number of people reported killed since elections in early July. 20 of them guerrillas and the rest civilians. Security force casualties are not published.



The Godspeed, a replica of the vessel that carried 39 settlers and 13 crew from London to Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607, limped into harbour on Wednesday nearly four months overdue, towed ignominiously by a power boat.

## Britons battle on

From A Bridge Correspondent, São Paulo

After three days of almost continuous bridge, players had a brief respite in the world championships on Wednesday when they played only one match to complete the first round robin.

In the Bermuda Bowl, Brazil, who have a bye, were assured of leading at the close. The British women, needing a big win from their final match against bottom-placed India, made a modest start and were only 18 points up at the halfway.

Brazil were 60 points up against the leaders, USA 2, while Argentina and Australia, the next closest challengers, had a fairly even first half. Israel advanced to second place in the Bermuda Bowl.

The British women are still in contention, though their 19-11 win against India was a disappointment.

Venice Cup after round 7: USA 2, 120; Argentina 117; Australia 110; Taiwan 110; Brazil 106; Great Britain 104; Venezuela 86; India 61.

Bermuda Bowl after round 7: Brazil 135; Israel 117; Argentina 116; Indonesia 108; Canada 104; Venezuela 98; New Zealand 69.

## King hits at Washington arms delay Husain, Mubarak ponder future of Arafat link

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

After apparently trying - and not even-handed - with its failing - to persuade Mr Yassir Arafat to join them for talks in Amman, President Mubarak of Egypt and King Husain of Jordan spent more than three hours together yesterday in the Jordanian capital, pondering the future of their relationship with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Earlier in the morning, the king told journalists he would soon meet Mr Arafat "to ascertain where we go from here" following the hijacking of the Achille Lauro, adding with some sharpness that while he hoped the PLO would continue to represent the Palestinian people, this was a matter for the Palestinians themselves to decide.

In his interview, however, the king reserved most of his criticism for the Americans. By imposing a delay on the sale of fighter aircraft and missiles unless Jordan stated direct peace talks with Israel, he said, the United States would make it "abundantly clear" that it was

not even-handed with its friends in the area.

In the past, King Husain has often said that if the Americans failed to fulfil Jordan's arms requirements, he would feel free to look elsewhere.

"I have made it abundantly clear to our friends in Washington," he said yesterday, "that unless the agreement between us and the United States is implemented in the manner agreed upon... this is the last we would do to try to secure this particular package."

King Husain indicated that Israel's offer of unilateral talks with Jordan was unacceptable, even though he described the speech at the UN by Mr Shimon Peres, Israel's Prime Minister, as "probably a positive contribution" to a Middle East peace.

It seems clear that Mr Peres's reference to an international conference was what interested King Husain - and for more than one reason. Perhaps only in such a forum could Mr

Arafat's friends - including the Russians impose enough restraint and discipline on the PLO to persuade the Americans that it represented a serious negotiating partner.

For his part, President Mubarak yesterday spent some time telling King-Husain of his talks this week with Mr John Whitehead, the US Deputy Secretary of State, who was sent to repair American relations with Italy, Egypt and Tunisia.

Mr Mubarak had expressed some satisfaction after meeting Mr Whitehead in Cairo, but neither he nor the king are likely to have found much optimism in the present political situation. Both men know that their Palestinian initiative was virtually destroyed by the Achille Lauro affair.

In the meantime, Mr Arafat was - typically - touring gulf countries yesterday, asserting that his visit was intended to explain "the critical developments and challenges confronting the Arab world...".

## PLO role sought

## Palestinians on a mission to Amman

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Two prominent Palestinian moderates leave today for a weekend of meetings with "very high up people" in Amman. Their mission appears to be to prove that there is an acceptable face to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) which can still be enlisted to further the Middle East peace process.

The visit comes as pressure is growing here from the right to use every tactic to drive a wedge between King Husain of Jordan and the PLO.

Mr Ariel Sharon, the Likud Trade and Industry Minister, has even demanded that Israel bomb PLO bases in Jordan. "There is a wave, a growing wave, of terror, which comes mostly from Jordan," he said on television. "The best thing would be if Husain got rid of the terrorists. But if he doesn't we must strike. We have terrific security services, and they must strike... How can we call for negotiations without Husain getting rid of the terrorists first?"

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Likud leader and Foreign Minister, does not go as far, but he insists that there must be no PLO involvement in any talks. He is to guest Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister, at Sunday's Cabinet meeting on just what he means when saying that the past of Palestinians involved in any negotiation will not be sundered too closely.

It is against this background that the two moderates are going separately to Amman. One is Mr Elia Friej, the mayor of Bethlehem, who said discreetly yesterday that he intended to have "discussions on municipal matters with very high up people". The other, Mr Hanna Siniora, editor of the East Jerusalem paper *al-Fajr*, said yesterday that he was meeting people "to see how we can repair the damage between the Jordanians and the Palestinians".

Mr Siniora has been approved by the Israeli Government as someone who could be a member of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in peace talks. He says he is a supporter of the PLO "because it is the Palestinian people. The PLO is something in the heart of all Palestinians."

He says that if he had been a member of the delegation to London earlier this month he would have been prepared to sign a document denouncing terrorism and acknowledging Israel, on which Britain insisted. He blames the fact it was not signed on a lack of co-ordination in the PLO after its headquarters in Tunis was bombed in Israel.

He would not be prepared to represent the Palestinians in any negotiation without the approval of the PLO. "I would have to get the go-ahead from my leadership first. If they do not give it I will not participate in anything," he said.

He insisted that Israel would ultimately have to talk to the PLO. "The easiest route to a solution is to talk directly to the enemy. The enemy is the PLO," he said.

He said that Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader, would probably be in Amman on the weekend. Mr Arafat, he said, would be prepared to call a moratorium on violence but only after the PLO was recognized as a party to any negotiations.

"I am against violence from all parties. But the PLO is a liberation movement. I believe in the purity of arms. You can fight and be clean if you have a legitimate fight," he said.

He agreed with Mr Peres in at least one part of the Prime Minister's speech to the United Nations. He said: "In order to find a solution to the conflict was not the answer. It has to be done with political negotiation."

## Peres 'man of vision'

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

King Husain of Jordan, attempting to keep the flagging Middle East peace process alive, has welcomed the "spirit" of the peace proposal made on Monday by Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister. In surprisingly conciliatory remarks, he praised Mr Peres as "a man of vision". He added that he was reviewing his relationship with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Mr Peres, in an immediate response in an American television interview yesterday, welcomed King Husain's "change of style" in his attitude to Israel. "I think it is for the first time maybe in the history of the Middle East that indicates change between Jordan and Israel. A constructive style was adopted," he said.

Mr Peres added that he

believed the king was re-evaluating his policy towards the PLO, although the monarch remained committed to the PLO as representatives of the Palestinians in a joint peace effort.

King Husain, in an interview with the *New York Times* in Amman, said he remained committed to the accord he and the PLO signed on February 11 calling for the formation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for negotiations with Israel.

King Husain's remarks coincided with a reluctant acceptance by the White House of a Senate move to postpone until March discussion of President Reagan's \$1.9 billion arms package for Jordan, which includes advanced fighter planes.

Mr Peres added that he

## Euro-MP allege US air piracy

From Jonathan Brande Strasbourg

The European Parliament has condemned the United States action in forcing down an Egyptian plane carrying the hijackers of the Achille Lauro cruise ship as an illegal act of piracy, and demanded a Palestinian homeland.

With only 136 votes registered out of a total of 435 seats this may not reflect the opinion of the majority of members, however. But, according to the south-east London Conservative member, Mr Peter Price, a maverick within the Euro-Tory group, the vote "reflects the growing feeling in Europe that there should be negotiations to try to achieve a peaceful settlement, and that those negotiations must include the responsible leaders of the PLO if they are to mean anything".

However, the French Liberal leader Mme Simone Veil, later said it was "admissible" and "unthinkable" to equate Palestinian terrorism and murder with the reaction of the US.

Left-wing groups, who gave President Reagan a hostile reception when he addressed the House in May were responsible for pushing through a statement expressing "indignation and dismay at the fact that the United States responded to the illegal sea piracy with illegal air piracy".

## Change in jails for liner suspect

One of the four Palestinians accused of hijacking the Achille Lauro has been moved to another Italian jail away from his comrades after starting to co-operate with authorities, according to Ansa news agency (Reuters reports from Rome). It said Ali Ahmed Abdalla had been transferred from a prison at Spoleto in central Italy to Genoa.

In the English version, the resolution also states that the only way of solving the Middle East conflict is to hold negotiations aimed at recognizing the right of both the Israeli and the Palestinian peoples to a "land" of their own.

But the Parliament works in seven languages, and while the French, Danish and Italian versions of the resolution talk of a "fatherland", the German calls it a "homeland", and the Dutch, more controversially, talks of a "state".

The resolution also argues that the failure of the Italian Government to coordinate its own actions and to consult its partners in the European Community shows the inadequacy of European measures against international terrorism.

It also calls for a copy of the statement to be sent not only to the governments of the United States, the Soviet Union, Israel and Tunisia, but also the the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

## Austrian protest

## Growers in wine law blockade

From Richard Bassett, Vienna

Scores of Austrian wine growers blockaded the Austrian Parliament with tractors in protest at the country's new wine law, which had its final reading yesterday.

Waving banners proclaiming "This law will destroy us", the wine growers handed in a petition before dispersing peacefully. They continued to protest by forming a slow-moving procession of agricultural vehicles along Vienna's fashionable Ringstrasse.

Traffic came to a standstill as the farmers' vehicles untried past Parliament, scattering a trail of straw and hay behind them.

The new wine law, hailed by the Government as the "strictest in Europe" but dubbed by the opposition as "caricature

of the law", is the Government's response to the summer wine scandal which brought Austrian wine exports to a virtual halt. Traces of the antifreeze agent glycol were found in many Austrian wines, 23 million confiscated bottles of which still await disposal in government warehouses.

The demonstrators yesterday insisted that the law was unworkable. It demands that every wine grower register at his town hall the vineyard in which he is going to work each day. The growers also have to tell local police three days before they start bottling.

A spokesman for the wine growers says that as bottling usually took place when rain prevented work in the vineyards, this was tantamount

to a demand that every winegrower became a weather forecaster.

The clauses in the law demanding individually-numbered bottles with records of the numbers on all receipts are also seen as a costly waste of time.

Although the Government was able to get a majority for the final reading of its wine Bill, the new law contained no clauses referring to the presence of glycol in other substances.

Last week three favourite brands of Austrian cheese including Farmhouse Queij and another cream cheese containing caraway seed, were removed from supermarket shelves after they were found to contain traces of glycol.

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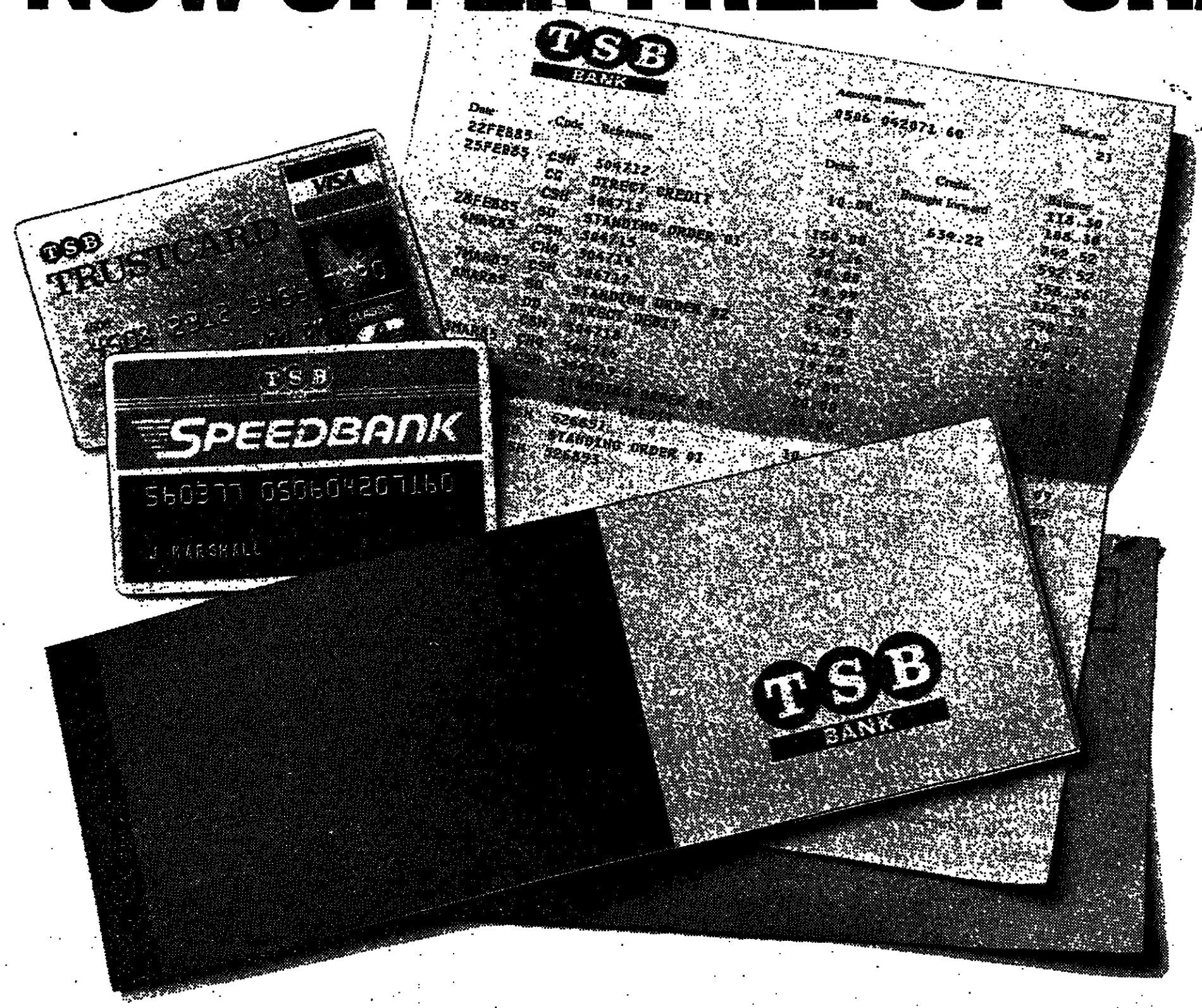
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## New law chief denies collusion

From Richard Wigg  
Madrid

In other countries the promotion of judges and magistrates may go on discreetly, but the new head of Spain's judicial machinery has publicly had to deny that his election was pre-arranged by the Socialist Government.

Señor Antonio Hernandez Gil, the eminent jurist who successfully piloted the 1978 democratic constitution through the constituent assembly, felt obliged yesterday to deny that politicization of Spanish justice was underway.

He had not, he emphasized, been a candidate of Señor Alfonso Guerra, the Deputy Prime Minister, but observed that "no one in public life can expect to be outside politics completely". His comments and appearance on the radio programme show how difficult the going has become for the Government's initially well-intended effort to modernize often slow-moving and inefficient Spanish judicial machinery.

Señor Hernandez Gil was at the fifth attempt elected president of the General Council of the Judiciary, winning by the 14 votes of council members all previously chosen by Socialist MPs in Parliament. The six remaining votes went to the council's outgoing president who had clashed with the Government repeatedly over its judicial reform law which went on the statute book in July. They all apparently come from members chosen by opposition parties in Parliament.

The Government's reform law, presently subject to appeal to Spain's constitutional court, provides for direct election for the first time by Parliament of all 20 members of the council instead of only eight, with the remainder selected from judges, magistrates and lawyers.

This was agreed by the Socialists when making the constitution; but in power they have changed their minds.

With plans to appoint 1,000 new magistrates and retirement due soon for several senior judges, Señor Fernando Ledesma, the Justice Minister, hopes the shake-up in the judicial machine will end stubborn resistance to change by many lawyers.

The election of Señor Hernandez Gil at 70, when one of the reforms forces magistrates retiring at 65, has upset not only the highly conservative Magistrates' Association, which represents a majority of the profession, but also the "Judges for Democracy" movement, which has complained of a pact undermining judicial independence.

The new council reflects a daunting range of opinions, from an old guard, which has evolved little from Franco's days, to Señor Pablo Castellano, who has just stepped down to take the job from leading the "socialist left" dissident faction of Spain's ruling party.

Señor Cristina Alberdi, a feminist who now joins, has already said that "the first task of the new council must be to eliminate corruption". Señor Carlos Sainz, the outgoing council president, has admitted that corruption remains a problem which must be tackled "urgently".

## Debt protest by Latin Americans

By Our Foreign Staff

An estimated 7,000 to 10,000 demonstrators marched through Mexico City, demanding a moratorium on the country's foreign debt and protesting against economic plans "forced on Mexico by the international monetary fund".

The marchers, mostly trade unionists and members of left-wing parties, called on the Government to stop repaying both capital and interest on the \$100 billion (£70 billion) debt.

The protest organizers said that since the September 19 earthquake, Mexico could no longer repay "exorbitant" interest rates if it wanted to rebuild districts destroyed in the disaster.

The demonstration coincided with a "consultation forum" organized by Parliament this week to allow Mexicans to express their views about the foreign debt.

In Quito, dozens of students were arrested during clashes with police on a day of protest called by the left-wing opposition against payment of Ecuador's foreign debt.

The main demonstration, scheduled to take place in the capital, was banned, and police used tear gas and water cannon to disperse groups of young people.

Earlier, leaders of the recently-created Popular Front, which groups trades unions, teachers and students, gathered to denounce the conservative government of President Febeo Cordero and "American imperialism".

Similar demonstrations were held in several Brazilian cities.

## Reign of terror by 'the boys'

# Army's pull-back gives Tamil gangs free hand

From Michael Hamlyn  
Jaffna

The terrified inhabitants of Jaffna, the isolated but densely populated northern peninsula of Sri Lanka, are suffering a new affliction.

Now that the armed forces are in this part at least remaining inside their fortifications, the Tamil population of the district is left to the mercies of "the boys", the "militant youth", the gun-toting rebels who have been fighting for the establishment of a separate Tamil state in the north and east of the island.

"The boys" say they have been protecting the Tamils from attack by the Sri Lankan armed forces and have forced the Army to stay in barracks. The problem is that now there is no one to protect the Tamils from "the boys".

In the market-garden area north of Jaffna town, where the fields are rich with crops of chilies and mangoes, the village of Puttur is witness to the barbarity of the gunmen. Rajadurai Sriramechandran, a comparatively well-to-do farmer, aged 32, was brutally killed earlier this month. "The boys", in search of funds to maintain themselves in their camps around the northern province, burst in on him early one morning. They beat him, wrapped wires round him and plugged them into a power socket.

They swung his two-year-old son by the legs and threatened to dash his brains out, or to electrocute him too. They carried the dying farmer to four of his relatives' houses to persuade them to part with money and jewellery.

The next day the villagers, mourning a neighbour they described to me as a "good man, and very helpful to the village people", decided to strike back. They blocked the roads into the village, they patrolled at night, and for a week allowed no outsiders into the place.

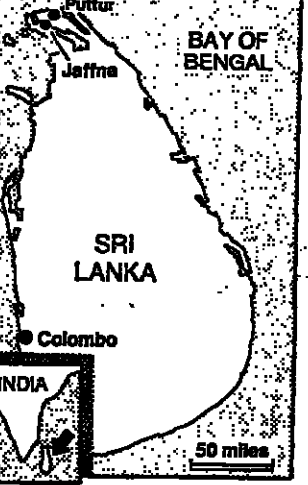
## Mine blast kills three soldiers

The ceasefire between security forces and Tamil guerrillas received another jolt yesterday when a landmine killed three soldiers and seriously injured three others in Mannar district. More than a hundred people in the area have been rounded up for questioning (Our Foreign Staff writes).

The Security Ministry also said one soldier was killed accidentally and one seriously injured when a mine placed by the military outside an army camp in Mullaitivu district exploded on Wednesday. The security forces sow mines around their camps and installations to deter guerrillas.

A spokesman for the ceasefire monitoring committee said 20 complaints of violations had been registered up to Wednesday. The truce was reached in June.

Since the village stands at crossroads on the road to town, this caused a great deal of inconvenience, and the community was persuaded to call



off its protest. But the revolt against the tyranny of the gun was significant.

People in the peninsula were also horrified by an attack last week on a Hindu temple, the Perumar Kovil. It was visited by a gang of masked toughs who seized the chief trustee and his fellow key-holders and forced them to open the safe containing the Kovil's treasures. Chains made of gold half-sovereigns, some more than 200 years old, were taken.

The chains were used to dress statues of the gods and goddesses in the temple's chapels during festivals. Jewels and stones were also taken, as was a gold-plated couch.

The people of the peninsula, a generally devout group whatever their beliefs, were shocked by the sacrilege.

They have also been shocked by other murders. A protest meeting was held this week at the site of the murder of Mr M. Dharmalingam, a former MP belonging to the Tamil United Liberation Front. While liberation front MPs are not widely respected in the north any more, Mr Dharmalingam was liked.

The meeting at Thavadi, on Jaffna's outskirts, was attended by politicians, lawyers and academics, who dedicated a monument to the murder victim.

"We are now facing worse brutality from 'the boys' than from the Army," complained a businessman, who not unnaturally preferred not to be identified. "People are turning against the militants. They are destroying any possibility of development here."

As happens in guerrilla campaigns elsewhere in the world, the emphatic request: "The boys need your car," has been frequently heard in and around Jaffna, hotels, newspapers, a German Television crew, and individuals have lost vehicles to the gunmen.

## Uganda rebels blame troops for massacre

Nairobi (AP) — The main

Uganda guerrilla group, the National Resistance Movement, denied yesterday that its fighters killed 12 civilians for allegedly helping government soldiers.

A statement issued by the insurgents in Nairobi said the NRA "does not murder civilians and has no cause to do so whatever the circumstances". It blamed the killings on government troops, "styling themselves as guerrillas, in an endeavor to discredit the National Resistance Movement."

The massacre occurred on Tuesday at Gombi village, about 10 miles from Kampala. Uganda's military government did not publicly assign blame, but the army Chief of Staff, Major General Zeddy Naruru, took journalists to see the survivors in hospital on Wednesday and was overheard to tell a hospital administrator: "This is what the NRA can do," the National Resistance Army is the military wing of the NRA.

## How Alice finally gave her posy to the Queen

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Antigua yesterday on the fourth leg of the royal tour of the Caribbean.

Their main engagement was a visit to Parliament. Later the Queen opened a children's ward at Holbourn Hospital. She held an investiture at Government House and reception for prominent Antiguan on the royal yacht Britannia.

On Nevis in the Leeward Islands on Wednesday, the Queen received a little girl's bouquet in an unorthodox way: thrown through a car window. Alice Hart, aged three, had been determined to present the flowers, but her shyness had been too much for her.

When Britannia dropped anchor off Charlestown, the capital, Alice, the daughter of an hotel manager, was waiting in

## Australia royalists ready to celebrate

From Stephen Taylor  
Sydney

Republican sentiment in Australia, never as high as might be expected in the light of vociferous debates over a new national flag and anthem, is particularly low ebb with the Prince and Princess of Wales due here on Sunday for their second visit in little over two years.

A characteristically Australian vice-regal row earlier this month which, at one stage threatened the royal visit has been allowed to fade away, and monarchists here — and there are plenty of them — have reason to hope for a repeat of the 1983 tour success.

It is not just the royalists who have cause for pleasure at the attendance of the Prince and Princess at the climax of the state of Victoria's 150th anniversary celebrations. As a local press report observed this week, the business community stands to benefit substantially from the sale of souvenir objects and sundry royal paraphernalia during the 13-day visit. A local manufacturer of hand-flags expects to increase annual sales tenfold this month.

The royal couple are to spend 10 days in Melbourne as part of the celebrations and the last three days in the federal capital, Canberra. They will attend the Melbourne Cup, the high-point of the Australian racing calendar, as well as the premiere of a new Australian film and a rock concert, and will lunch with the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, who has been known to express republican views in his time.

The Prince's association with Australia is well known but it was the Princess of Wales who captivated people here on her first major tour abroad in 1983. Since it became known in February that they were to pay a return visit, the protocol department of the Victoria Government has been flooded with requests from Melbourne's leading social figures for a place at the state reception next Monday.

"We are just having to tell them that the list is decided by the state Premier and there is nothing we can do to help," a spokesman said.

In Melbourne the Prince and Princess will be staying at Government House, the rambling residence of the state Governor.

It is this viceregal aspect of the trip which has most worried the organizers. On October 3 Sir Brian Murray, the Governor, was forced to resign by Mr John Cain, the state Premier, after admitting that he had accepted a free round-the-world trip, Outcry over the affair, with sympathizers claiming that Sir Brian had been "set up" by a hostile Labour administration, persisted until last week.

There is another unfortunate element in the timing. Three days after the couple depart republicans will be wallowing in the memory of the most celebrated viceregal rumpus in Australia's history, the dismissal exactly a decade ago of the federal Whitlam Government by Sir John Kerr, then Governor-General.

But the Queen, accompanied by Prince Philip swept by in the royal car smiling and waving — far too fast for little Alice, so went her name, Ian and "Pinky" Hart, three of the British community of 12 of Nevis, she waited while the Queen carried out an hour-long programme.

When the Queen returned to Charlestown, to Alice's delight the royal car slowed down when it drew level with her. Alice moved tentatively forward, but overcome by shyness, she hesitated.

At that moment Mrs Eugenie James, aged 77, of Charlestown, grabbed Alice's flowers and threw them straight into the Queen's lap.

the crowd on the quayside clutching a bunch of Bougainvillea.

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## THE ARTS: 1



Lethally seductive: Kathleen Turner and Jack Nicholson in *Prizzi's Honour*

## Cinema

# Huston's magical touch

*Prizzi's Honour* (15)  
Odeon Haymarket

*Les Diaboliques* (15)  
Scala

*Finye: The Wind*  
ICA

*Catholic Boys* (15)  
Cinecenta Pantan  
Street; Classic  
Tottenham Court Road

*German Panorama*  
National Film Theatre

It remains mysterious, almost mystic, how a great director can impose his own unmistakable stamp and temperament on a film that is technically the common work of a hundred and more people. In John Huston's case, the phenomenon is all the more remarkable, not merely because throughout his career he has worked cheerfully within the Hollywood machine, but because he maintains, when at work, a pose of such disengagement. Even people working on his pictures marvel how little he appears to involve himself, and he once told me, on the set of *The Maltese Falcon*, "I regard my role as that of the innocent bystander."

Years before that, interviewing him during *The African Queen*, Karel Reisz expressed surprise to see Bogart and Hepburn getting on with their scenes, without apparent intervention from the director. Huston explained, confidently, "The trick, you know, is in the casting."

Perhaps this is Huston's secret, the wily preparatory process of casting actors and technicians on whom he can implicitly rely to understand and carry out his conception, with only a little prompting here and there. Almost every Huston actor has a story of some small murmured comment from the innocent bystander which has illuminated a line or role for them: William Hickey (himself a drama teacher, who plays the octogenarian Mafia don in *Prizzi's Honour*) recalls how crucial to his interpretation was Huston's slight remark "Pull it back to yourself, Bill, it's going a little towards caricature."

However the result comes about, *Prizzi's Honour* is unmistakably a Huston film, with the same subterranean laughter, genial cynicism and gentle mockery that inform all the director's best work back to *The Maltese Falcon*, 44 years ago. From time to time the intonation that actors give their lines in this new film might well be that of Huston's own elegant, rumbling diction.

The witty screenplay is by Richard Condon and Janet Rouch, based on a novel by Condon, who is best known for *The Manchurian Candidate*. Condon and Huston present a variant and more ironic view of the world of *The Godfather*. The Prizzi family are a perverse caricature of any old-established, self-respecting, hierarchical business firm. Loyal staff are loyally rewarded. The Prizzi's Honour means that their word is their bond, whether the word

is an undertaking to pay or to slay.

The loyalist if not the brightest is Charley Prizzanna (Jack Nicholson), a professional hit-man and second-generation Prizzi retainer. Glimpsing the cool and beautiful Irene (Kathleen Turner) at a clan wedding, he pursues her to her elegant Los Angeles eyrie and declares a passion that only marriage can satisfy. Belatedly he discovers that she is herself a ruthless hit-person hired by the Prizzi's: sexual equality invades even the traditionalist world of the Mafia. Later still he discovers that this over-ambitious *femme fatale* has plans to rip off the family. "Till death us do part" acquires new meanings, as Charley vividly articulates his tragic dilemma: Do I love her or marry her?

Irene's ultimate nemesis however is a woman, Maerose Prizzi, the black-sheep heiress whose murderous determination marks her out as the coming matriarch of the family. A marvellous comic monster, Maerose leaps from character to character to suit her strategies: one moment she is a modish East Side interior decorator, the next a drab, black-clad Sicilian spinster daughter and rape victim. Again the trick seems to be in the casting, as Maerose, Huston's own daughter Anjelica reveals a forceful screen presence and formidable comic gift.

... an ensemble of wonderfully able comic performances"

She is part of an ensemble of complementary and wonderfully able comic performances. Jack Nicholson (Anjelica Huston's close friend in private life) plays Charley with a thick William Bendix accent and a sluggishly functioning intellect whose every process is charted on his tormented features. Kathleen Turner (last seen as a part-time tart in Russia's *Crimes of Passion*) is lethally seductive. Hickey, bright-eyed, wheezing and politely murderous, looks like a small mummy inside his exquisite but oversized suits. Alongside the Prizzi family is a gallery of character roles such as only Hollywood could fill and Huston coordinate. As bright, sophisticated Mafia don in *Prizzi's Honour*, Huston's close friend in private life plays Charley with a thick William Bendix accent and a sluggishly functioning intellect whose every process is charted on his tormented features.

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As black comedy it is run very close by Henri-Georges Clouzot's 30-year-old *Les Diaboliques*, after Boileau and Narcejac, which is revived in tribute to its lamented star, Simone Signoret. A sparkling new print does justice to black and white photography as it used to be, and to the *Grand Prix* score. The surprise ending still shocks: it is clear Chabrol learnt some lessons at Clouzot's knee. Signoret and the shrinking Vera Clouzot are accomplices in murder: Paul Meurisse is as nasty a villain as ever sneered: Charles Vanel (already ancient then, though he is still working today at 93) is a whimsical cop; and Michel Serrault, whom no one remembers before *Cage aux folles*, provides a *Sly* cameo part.

An African film is a considerable rarity on London screens. Souleymane Cisse, from Mali (until 1958 French Sudan), was trained at the Moscow Film

school; but his film *Finye: The Wind* is wholly African in atmosphere and attitude. Even the images are distinctive, with a clear, primary brilliance induced by the light of the astounding African skies. The title refers both to the winds of change in African society and to the talking winds that the old Headman conjures up with magic spells. Cisse perceives that new political and social organizations cannot out old magic.

The Headman's grandson falls in love with the daughter of the despotic local military governor; and the two young people are embroiled together in a school revolt brutally put down by the military, until the military are themselves overthrown. The case is hypothetical but all the detail is real. Cisse admits us to remarkable intimacy with the lives of these young Africans, preoccupied like young people anywhere with exams and families and sex and drugs and the yearning for ideals.

Cisse's students are somewhat more credible and attractive than the youths from the other side of the world in *Catholic Boys* (released in the USA as *Heaven Help Us*). Last week Marc Dillon was learning to conform in *The Flamingo Kid*; this week his brother Kevin is in revolt against the sadistic disciplines of a Catholic seminary. Both films as it happens are set in the early Sixties, though *Catholic Boys* seems more authentic in its recreation of the Brooklyn of twenty years ago — thanks not a little to Miroslav Ondricek's atmospheric photography.

It is a lively enough debut for its director, Michael Dinner, and a superior example of the college comedy, even if the staff remain two-dimensional stock types. The boys are more individually — and amusingly observed: Andrew McCarthy, the hero, the brash, belligerent Dillon, Malcolm Donare as a Bunter-size swot and Stephen Geofreys as a sex-crazed lad who faints away at the sight of the protuberant tongues when he is altar-boy at communion for the neighbouring girls' school.

The fifth part of the National Film Theatre's German Panorama covers the revival of the Sixties and Seventies, and is called "KJuge, Reitz and New German Cinema". Eighteen months ago it is unlikely that Reitz's name would have been there (it would probably have been Fassbinder or Herzog instead); but the triumph of *Heimat* has demanded historical revision.

The major interest of this season is, in fact, to discover what Reitz was doing in the two decades before *Heimat*, his first feature film, *Mahlzeiten* (*Love for Love*, 1967), the analysis of a disintegrating marriage, won the Venice Opera Prima prize, and was shown in this country, *Stunde Null* (*Zero Hour*) (showing on Tuesday). Made in 1977, it is a more obvious anticipation of *Heimat*, portraying a village community in the limbo of 1945, waiting for the Russian occupiers to replace the just-departed Americans. *The Middle of the Road* is a *Very Bad End* (showing November 10), made in collaboration with Alexander Kluge in 1978, is a curious impressionistic collage of anecdotes from fiction and actuality.

David Robinson

## Iceland's women strike against 'male privilege'

Reykjavik (Reuters) — President Finnboadottir of Iceland joined thousands of women employees and housewives who staged a 24-hour protest against male privilege.

Groups of discontented women crowded into hotels in the early morning, after their wives refused to cook their breakfast, and most telephone switchboards were unstaffed.

President Finnboadottir said she would stay away from her office in solidarity with the protesters.

The stoppage was similar to a one-day strike called by

Icelandic women 10 years ago when the United Nations decreed an International Women's Decade.

The male reaction this time has been far stronger and angrier. Men working at banks voted to keep them open at all costs to show they could do without women — at least for a day.

Eighty per cent of Iceland's women work. They generally earn 40 per cent less than men, though they are entitled to equal pay for the same job. They are virtually excluded from top jobs.



Mr Mario Corradi's dramatic rescue of Michelle Worth.

## Girl plucked to safety in flood fights for life

Sydney (AP) — A young Australian girl plucked unconscious from a flooded storm-water drain, was in intensive care yesterday and fighting for her life, doctors said. Michelle Worth, aged 12, was swept more than 300 yards down the waterway during a flash flood after torrential rain.

Residents heard her screams for help, and within seconds of being rescued her heart stopped beating. Medical staff revived her in an ambulance.

Her rescuer, Mr Mario Corradi, was watching the deluge from his second-floor balcony when he heard the screams. He said: "I got to the bank and the little bundle was carried towards me. As I peered forward I could see a little girl's face. One second she was there, the next she was buried. Then I spotted her again and got hold of her clothing."

## Assembly majority cut to one

From John Best  
Ottawa

The Parti Québécois (PQ) government of Quebec, whose once comfortable legislative majority has almost vanished, despite a new leader, will seek a renewed mandate in a provincial general election on December 2.

Mr Pierre-Marc Johnson, who took office as premier only three weeks ago, announced his resignation on June 20. He was succeeded by the bearded Mr Johnson, aged 39, Minister of Justice in the Lévesque cabinet, who won the leadership after a battle against five other candidates which lasted all summer.

Mr Johnson had little to lose by calling an early election. In the legislature he faced possible defeat by the Liberals if he waited until the PQ's five-year mandate expired next April.

His party's effective majority is down to one compared with

How the parties stood at dissolution	
PQ	61
Liberals	53
Independent	6
Vacant	2

37 after the election, the result of a long series of by-election defeats and defections by members of the assembly.

Most of the defections were triggered by the party's decision early this year, largely instigated by Mr Johnson, to renounce the aim of independence, which has had progressively less appeal to Quebecers. By going to the people early Mr Johnson may be able to capitalize on the momentum he built up during the leadership campaign.

A new spirit of optimism has been apparent among rank and file party members, especially since an opinion poll on October 12 published in the Quebec city newspaper, *Le Soleil*, showed the PQ trailing the Liberals by only 12 percentage points: 50 to 38.

While sizeable, this spread compares with margins of 20 and more in the past two years.

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## THE ARTS: 2

Television  
Mischievous  
amid the  
muddle

Trying to negotiate quickly the rough paths of Irish justice must be akin to water-skiing over a peat bog. At least that is what emerged from last night's 35-minute Out of Court special (BBC2).

Able reported by Marian Finucane, *The Kerry Babies* was concerned with the case of Joanna Hayes, a moving statue of contradictions and mischievous smiles. She is the unmarried mother who confessed, with her whole family, to the murder of a baby washed ashore last April on Cahirciveen beach. Denying this some days later, she did admit to giving birth to another baby which had choked to death.

The outcry that followed - resulting in a public inquiry - was not so much about infanticide as how the police had extracted the first confession.

"I said to myself, what does he think we are?" Miss Hayes indignantly complained of a Garda, as if there was no more natural thing for a Kerry mother than to choke her baby, beat it with a bathbrush and dump it in a pond.

The pressure under which she had signed appeared to be extremely nebulous ("they're so big and bulky, those detectives"), but the police did themselves no service in court by proposing the "double-lover theory" - that Miss Hayes had enjoyed two lovers in one night and become pregnant by both (something known as "superfecundity").

One man was vouched for. The other, according to the Garda, was Tom Flynn, whose name was inscribed on the mattress (a name which funny enough turned out to be that of the mattress-maker).

The producer, Charles Fureneaux, bravely waded through all this, further hampered by the fact he was prevented from calling on the relevant policemen and lawyers. That his programme made things no less baffling was in the end irrelevant. All the ingredients were there - though in the wrong order - for a humming story. BBC2's 40 Minutes continued its slide into a sophisticated peep-show with a predictable enough documentary on girls under 16 who keep their babies.

Despite *Schoolgirl* - Mum's rather spurious concept and treatment - more a case of concocting a story rather than reacting investigatively to one - the three girls chosen came over as frank, articulate, sensible and above all as good mothers, just as one would expect. In fact the whole enterprise seemed to reek of that popular genre, the well-timed non-programme.

Nicholas Shakespeare



Frank Jones's droll magic horn (left) with Janice Cairns, Dennis Bailey, Geoffrey Dolton and Beverley Mills

## Opera

## Misplaced urge to be earthbound

Oberon  
Royal, Glasgow

There might have been a fear that Anthony Burgess's new libretto would destroy the essential character of the opera to which Weber gave his last weeks, but that is very far from being the case. *Oberon* remains a total mess. It totters between sentimentality and nonsense, except for those moments when the music tightens its grip; the jokes are heavy-handed and the versifying is prosaic. The only difference from the original is that Planche's text never left the fanciful vapours of chivalric and exotic romance, whereas Burgess keeps trying to touch down to earth with a story-line taken out of yesterday's newspapers.

Rezia and Selina, as the two heroines have become, are hostages to a modern Islamic capital. Oberon, as in the original, is determined to demonstrate to Titania the possibility of faithful human love, and sends Hugh and Geoffrey to rescue the women, which feat is eventually achieved after turns of destiny engineered by fairies and humans. The lovers are brought together. Oberon and Titania

are reconciled and the United States gains a satisfactory oil contract with the new, more enlightened ruler who comes to gain control of the Middle Eastern states during the process.

That is all very well but it does cause problems of both style and substance. To take an example of the latter first Burgess's Ayatollah is saddled with Planche's harem merely because Weber wrote music for hours; that is just silly. But the stylistic awkwardness runs deeper, for Hugh, Rezia and the rest are contemporary characters who have to express themselves in music written in 1826. Burgess seeks to get around it by having them refer self-consciously to their being in an opera, but his use of what he disingenuously calls the Alienation Effect is tiresome and cannot work because one is never anything but alienated.

The modern characters simply are not established. The dialogue between Geoffrey and Selina, for instance, is not that of a 1980s Papageno and Papagena; instead it cautiously veers them towards songs out of a romantic opera and lets slip the knife of irony. Graham Vick's production loads a whole lot more business on to what is already a

ramshackle conception. The action takes place within a fantasy Moorish cinema, nicely brought to the stage by Russell Craig, and there are film sequences, silver-painted goblets in the guise of orchestral instruments (among whom Frank Jones drolly does a doormouse act through his important silent role as the magic horn), a leather clad Prussian Oberon, a Titania à la Jean Harlow, and at the end a phantasmagoria of American stereotypes. It all adds up to the strenuous misdirected dynamism of a production which knows it is not working.

There would still be the music, if only it were well sung and played. Dennis Bailey as Hugh lacks both the ardour and the sweetness of a high romantic hero; his woolly tone fogs the words though at least he is in a position to get the American accent right. Janice Cairns as Rezia is beneath her best and failed to provide the conviction necessary to throw off "Ocean, thou mighty monster". Beverley Mills and Geoffrey Dolton as the secondary pair have the opportunity to show likeable stage personalities, while Robin Leggate enjoys himself hugely as this creaking, high-stepping avatar of the Fairy King: one wishes he had more to sing.

The evening is conducted by Sir Alexander Gibson, who has yet to prise out of the orchestra the delicacy of colour and subtlety of phrasing that might make this music live. But then what is going on before him can hardly be an inspiration to wizardry.

Paul Griffiths

Czech PO/  
Bělohávek  
Festival Hall/Radio 3

The month-long "Celebration of Czech and Slovak Music" in London reached its natural climax with the arrival of the Czech Philharmonic: still a great orchestra, still waiting for a great conductor. The 35-year search continues for a successor of comparable stature to Vaclav Talich, whose Dvořák interpretations preserved on ancient Supraphon recordings still testify to his genius.

The orchestra's present permanent conductor is Jiří Bělohávek, who at least seems to be broadening the repertoire. Opening this concert was Martinů's emotionally restrained, chorale-like *Memorial to Lidice*, which quotes Beethoven's Fifth Symphony in a symbolic wartime context during the course of its threnody for the village punished horribly by the Nazis.

That pioneering aspect of Bělohávek's work is commendable, but on more familiar ground such as Dvořák's Sixth Symphony he seems woefully short of ideas, or even of natural Slavic spirit. Rarely can the outburst at the heart of the slow movement - an uncovering of raw anguish unique in Dvořák's music - have sounded so matter-of-fact, or the subsequent flute cadenza been hurried through with metronome-like disregard for its beguiling asymmetry. It was a pity, too, that in

## Concerts

Bruch's Violin Concerto No 1 the conducting weaknesses tended to reinforce the soloist's less likeable traits. Vaclav Hudeček's firm tone, replete with extravagant vibrato and some heavy-handed glissandos, was fine for the passionate allegros, where his technique (apart from an untuneful patch in the hazardous realm of G flat major) was good. But there was no complementary feeling of rhapsody; no suggestion that either soloist or conductor felt any affinity for this ripely Romantic music.

The Czechs' basic orchestral sound remains a delight, however. The wind may not always deliver tutti with the precision of a well-drilled military band but their individual characters are strong: the strings retain their famous vibrancy.

Richard Morrison

Gendron/  
Abramowitz  
Queen Elizabeth Hall

To come back and play a major recital in London after an enforced 10-year break is, by any standards, a remarkable achievement. And, if anyone could do it, it had to be someone of the dedicated single-mindedness and sense of perfection of Maurice Gendron. In this concert he frequently reminded us of exactly why a decade ago he was held in such esteem. Visually he remains a model for all players; he does

not make a single unnecessary movement, preferring to leave his audience to concentrate on nothing but the music. And in places he could still show something of his renowned elegant phrasing.

Yet in all honesty it has to be said that on the aural evidence presented here he is not quite the cellist he once was, despite his recent protestations, otherwise on this page. His sound tends to be on the weak side, without much bloom to it, even though the bowing arm seems as steady as ever. In consequence too often his interpretations took on a deadpan quality, while there were several disquieting moments of misunderstanding with his pianist, David Abramowitz, who otherwise undertook his role admirably, playing with neither too much nor too little discretion.

It was, in any case, a devil of a programme to play. Beethoven's rhapsodic Variations on "Bei Männern" were subjected to some capricious tempo fluctuations that might, with more confident projection, have worked rather better, and certainly Schubert's "Arpeggione" Sonata needed a much looser, more rhapsodic approach than it got. Stravinsky's Suite Italienne, one of Pulcinella's many spin-offs, does not work as a cello piece at all, and so it was left to Debussy's Cello Sonata to bring out the best in today's Gendron. Here, at least, his subtle way with colour, shape and mood indicated that he is still among the most elegant of musicians.

Stephen Pettitt

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## Downchild

The Pit

It is characteristic of Howard Barker that he should have subtitled this piece "a fantasy" when, of the three plays in the RSC's Barker season, it is *Downchild* that makes the closest approach to actuality.

The title character is evidently modelled on Tom Driberg. There is also a Lord Lucan, lookalike called Lucky. And, by sparing the homosexual

## Theatre

Beaverbrook columnist a few more years of life, Barker dispatches him to a Devon coastal hideout to run the homicidal peer to ground.

As past experience of this author will suggest, that is only the starting point of a labyrinthine plot, interweaving the English feudal past with tomcatting contemporary politicians, assuming a bond between the criminal and ruling classes, and delivering an obligatory coup de grace to the last Labour government along with the Anglican church.

However, unlike some Barker plays which demand that the audience see his writings as a seamless vision of the world, *Downchild* is a distinct, individual piece which can be understood and admired whether you are on his wave-length or not. Even its plot is held on course by a detective-thriller element. Thus Downchild (alias Driberg) and his lover, Stool, arrive in Devon for a not-so-innocent holiday, and are plunged into ever-thickening mysteries, through their encounters with aggressively secretive yokels, rumours of an aristocratic ghost, and the unsuspected appearance of a former Labour Prime Minister and a female Cabinet colleague.

The ghost rumour, it turns out, derives from an ancestral curse which drives all Lucky's clan insane in middle-life, a fate which has just struck the latest of the line, who is being kept captive under the PM's protection lest he spill the beans on a Labour financial scandal.

Barker elaborates on this, so as to open a series of skeleton-stuffed closets. But the purpose behind the plotting emerges in the contrast between the sleuth and his quarry.

Downchild is not precisely a hero; but it is suggested that he is the best England can do in that line in present circumstances. The characters, from Paul Freeman's maimed, sadistic PM to Tony Matthews's Lucky, barking torrents of crazed authoritarian speech into the night air, are outrageous. So, too, is Downchild; the difference is that he is openly so. Ian McDiarmid, dapper and bird-like in hand-tailored suits, wears his homosexuality like a row of combat medals, whether being pleased by his ex-convict lover (Brian Parr) or sailing into attack against his brutally womanizing adversary.

Secondly, in one of his few straight speeches in a role composed mainly in blistering ironies, he rounds on the Labour leader for having "made a good thing fit for laughter". If there is a good Socialist on the stage, it is the man who tore into Labour's betrayals in a capitalist gossip column.

Bill Alexander and Nick Ham's production brings this outstandingly well acted season to a fitting climax, with riveting performances from Ann Mitchell and David Whitaker.

Irving Wardle

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## SPECTRUM

# Where Eagle dared

Dan Dare and the Mekon, those famous characters from the *Eagle* comic of the Fifties, were created by Frank Hampson, an



artist whose attention to detail was legendary. As Alastair Crompton explains, he used friends to model the characters

Think back 35 years to your schooldays, and answer the following questions: What was the Kingfisher? When did planet Earth defeat Venus in a war? Who made a million schoolboys happy? Answers: The space ship that took Dan Dare to Venus; July 7, 1996; Frank Hampson BA, the artist who created the comic that was the pride of Hulton Press in the 1950s, the scarlet-masted *Eagle*.

*Eagle*, which was edited by Marcus Morris, a Church of England vicar, took school kids, newsagents and the periodical publishing world by storm. Nothing like it had been seen before and there has been no paper for boys to compare with it since. Its secret lay in its pioneering artwork, voided later to be "the best strip-cartoon story-telling in the world". Hampson had studied the comics on news-stands at that time and declared: "Into this scrapyard of rusty old bicycles, I'm going to drive a Rolls-Royce."

When *Eagle* was launched it had a giant page-size, the colour was spectacular and the demigloss paper even smelled good. In its heyday it employed the best strip-cartoon artists in this country, and script writers from America, Australia and France. But for the first few weeks Frank Hampson drew the artwork and wrote the dialogue for five of its 16 pages.

Hampson learned his craft by studying American and Canadian comics; he noticed that in the American "funnies" there were cut-outs, panoramic scenes and it was perfectly acceptable to move from a full-length character in one frame to a hand reaching for a telephone in the next.

The American artists had seen the "movies", and Hollywood's influence encouraged them to draw with imagination, realism and be careful to pinpoint the source of light. Hampson created the first three issues of *Eagle* on the dining-room table of his council

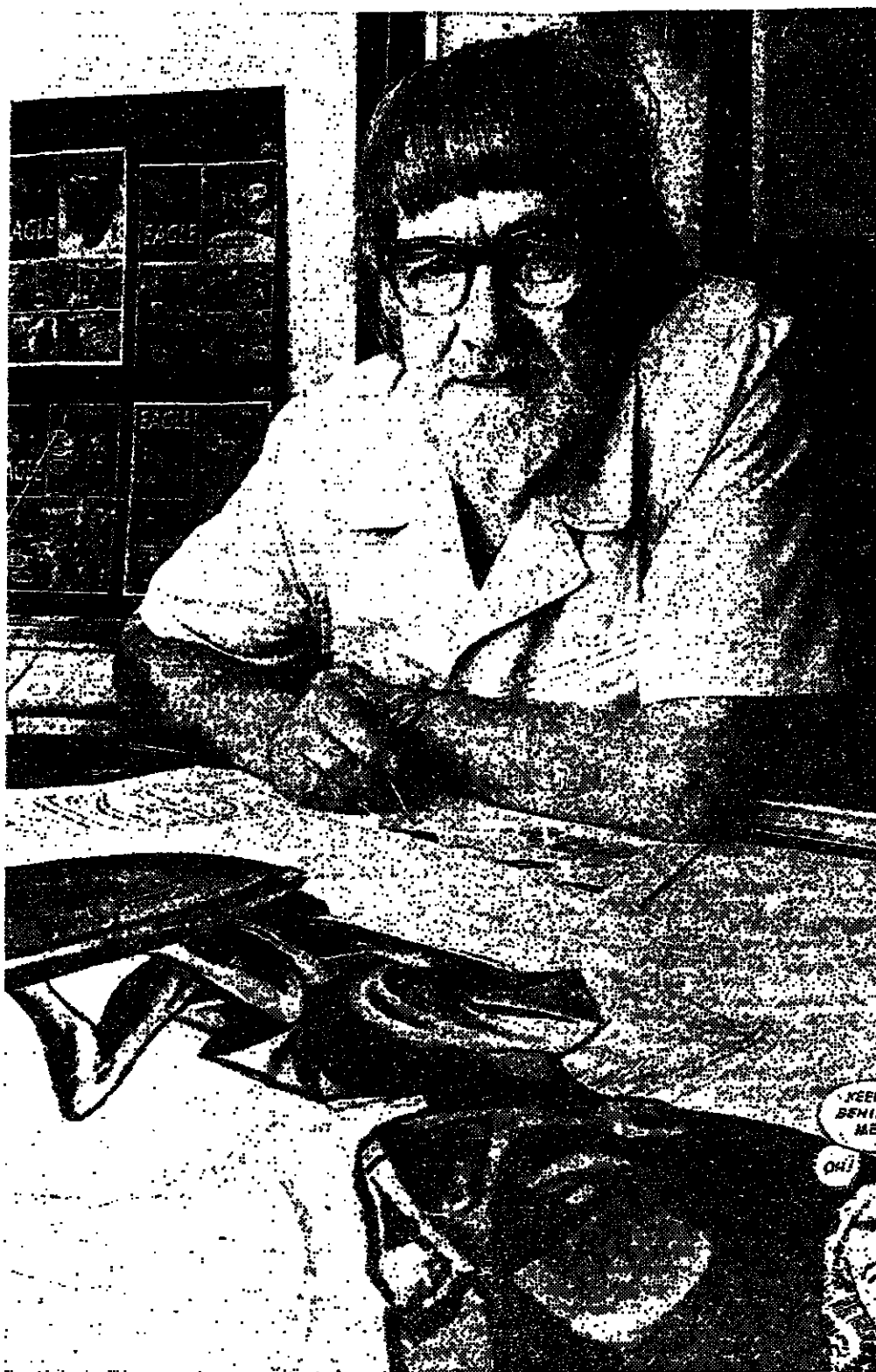
flat. When his work arrived at the offices of the Hulton Press in London Tom Hopkinson, then editor of the famous *Picture Post*, took one look and declared: "You should publish this, and hire all the people who produced it". So, on April 14, 1950, *Eagle* hit the street and circulation rarely fell below 750,000 for the first 10 years of its brief life.

During that decade Hampson built up a complete studio with models, artefacts, a researcher, hundreds of reference files and seven or eight artists as well as Hampson, to produce just two pages of Dan Dare artwork each week.

Over the weekends, while the rest of his studio relaxed, Hampson roughed-out the following week's episode, writing the dialogue and colouring in the frames. On Monday, when his colleagues arrived the photography began. The artists then posed in the positions drawn in the roughs. This process continued until late on Tuesday evening, when the shots were developed.

By Wednesday Hampson had cut his roughs to pieces and matched his drawings to the appropriate photographs. His instructions were to take the best from the roughs and the best from the photos and then draw the finished frames. Work in the studio was prolonged and intense. The artists began at 9am but rarely got away before early the next morning. Hampson even had a camp-bed brought in so that anyone who was tired could lie down for a cat-nap then go back to their easel.

Hampson himself posed for most of the Dan Dare pictures. His father, Robert, was Sir Hubert Guest, the Controller of the Space Fleet. Two of Hampson's principal artists, Harold Johns and Greta Tomlinson, modelled for Dan's loyal and devoted batman Digby and Professor Jocelyn Peabody, the only woman in the story. "She was there to be rescued", said Hampson. As for villains, there were several models built of the evil Mekon who nipped around on a flying chair. "We kept the running out of villains", commented Hampson. "That's why the Mekon kept coming back although at the end of each story he was generally missing, presumed dead."



Frank Hampson with the villainous Mekon and (right) how he drew his characters from life



Sketches transformed into life into art: Max Dunlop, a member of the studio, posing as Dan Dare for scenes from 'The Phantom Fleet' (1959)



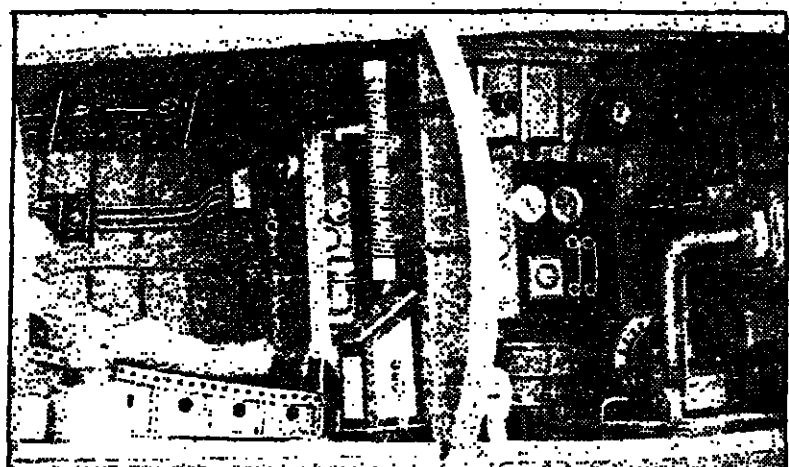
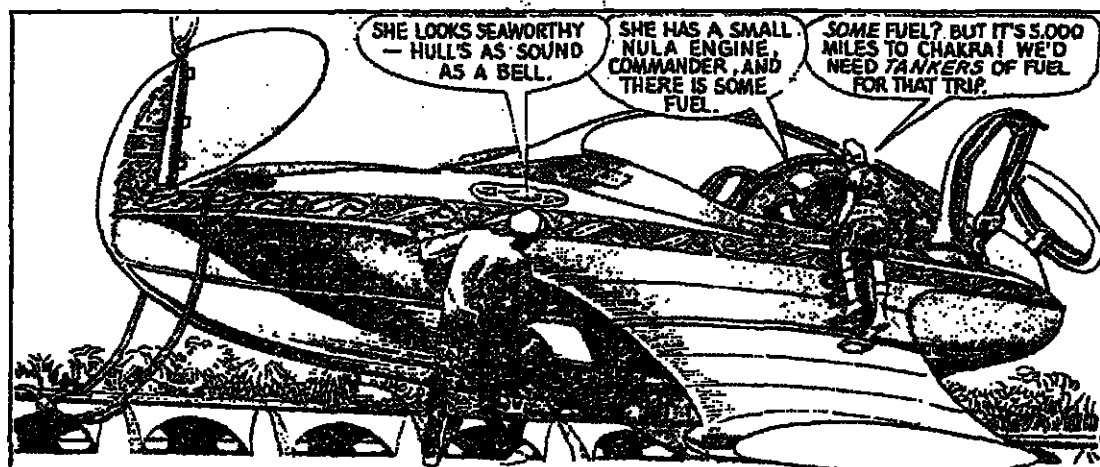
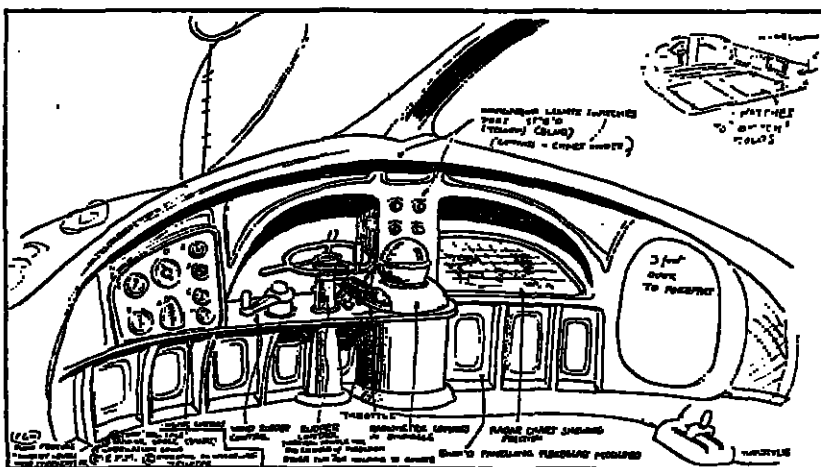
Digby, the devoted batman, (above) modelled by Don Harley is caught in mid-splash. Robert (Pop) Hampson (left) was the model for Sir Hubert Guest, shielding Professor Jocelyn Peabody

Lucca in Tuscany, his work was finally recognized. An international jury of his peers, voted him the prestigious maestro.

The original *Eagle* and Dan Dare faltered on without him, until 1969 when, with the circulation down to 25,000, IPC killed it.

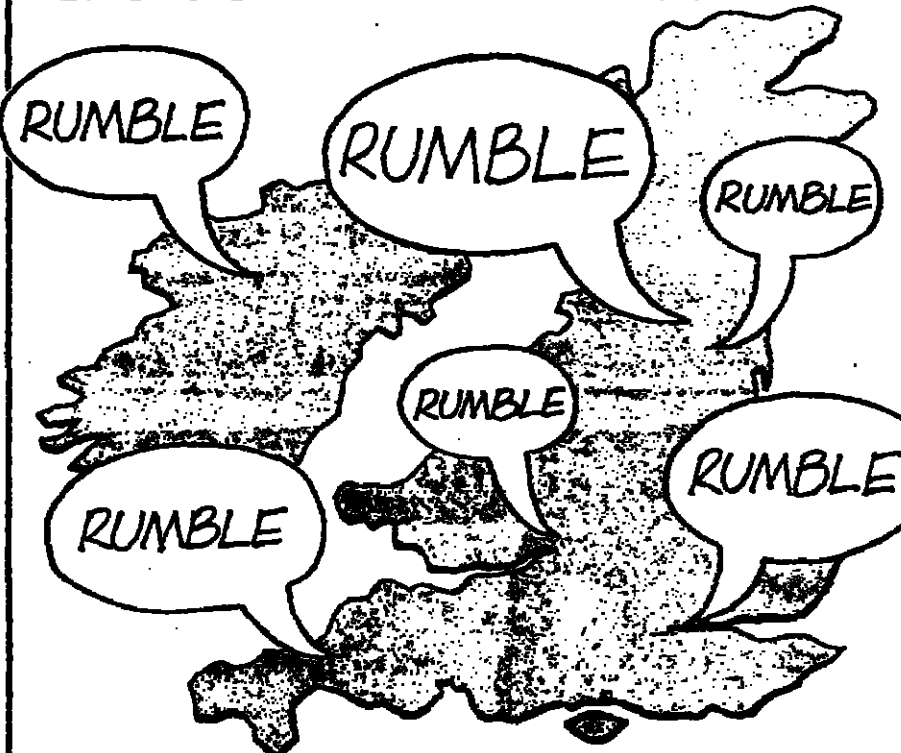
But Hampson's fans never forgot him and there were constant requests to revive *Eagle* which IPC acceded to in March 1982. However, the revived space-colonel was not the same. Hampson did not draw him and could not have done even if he had been asked, as he was unwell and in September the same year suffered a severe stroke.

When he drew, Frank Hampson like Shakespeare's Cleopatra, made hungry where most he satisfied. His work earned the Hulton Press £1 million annually (at 1950s prices). Hampson never enjoyed real financial rewards for his creation and died in July this year. He was 66.



Perfect working order: Hampson was meticulous in ensuring that his designs would work. Conceptual drawing (left) for Incan pearl-diver's boat (above) from *Rogue Planet*; models for interiors and exteriors (right) were built in the studio

## If we all fast for a day maybe the Government will listen.



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## Why the Reds need the Greens

Hidden beyond the frontiers of the Soviet bloc, engulfed in secrecy as thick as smog, lurks Europe's biggest and most virulent pollution crisis. Fish float lifelessly downstream and the poisoned air that smothers the industrial heartland of Communist is killing forests, wildlife and, more slowly, more selectively, people as well.

The three main industrial nations of Eastern Europe - Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany - are more or less equally blighted. Their struggle to increase economic growth and productivity with ageing machinery and the absence of a strong ecological lobby has allowed bureaucrats to ride roughshod over the alarmed residents in the afflicted areas.

The most disturbing news comes from East Germany. Although the East German Communist Party is trying its best to play down the problem, one needs only to study the scientific press to gauge the scale of the crisis.

East German sulphur dioxide emissions are double - about six million tonnes a year - those of West Germany, despite the fact that East Germany is only half the size of its western neighbour. The reason is that with limited hard currency, it is more and more dependent on domestic use of brown coal or lignite to save on its oil bill.

In Freiberg doctors have found high lead concentrations in urine and hair samples of schoolchildren. In Bitterfeld, medical researchers found that air pollution was damaging the bone development of a sample of 300 children. Acute bronchitis, asthma, lung disease and lung cancer are all on the increase in industrial centres.

Water pollution is particularly evident in autumn as the sugar harvest gets into full swing. The refineries pump waste directly into the rivers. When the authorities find that fish are dying on mile-long stretches of river they are

usually forced to investigate and the reports tell their own story: filters had been bought but installation was a low priority.

The list of ecological woes could fill this page: The widespread use of crude DDT in farming, the atrocious noise levels in factories, the inadequate sewage systems, the sloped storage of toxic waste.

There is, it is true, a fledgling "Green Movement" sheltered by the Protestant church but there is nothing to compare with the Green movement in the West.

The only real pressure can come from the scientists and then only if they argue economically. Water pollution, according to the East Berlin Fisheries Institute, is costing the river fishing industry between three and five million marks a year.

Other figures show that 2.5 million hectares of forest are damaged by acid rain.

From September 1, a new decree has given the authorities more powers to intervene against polluting factories. In the past factories have accepted the resulting fines as part of the business risk and consider them cheaper than installing filters.

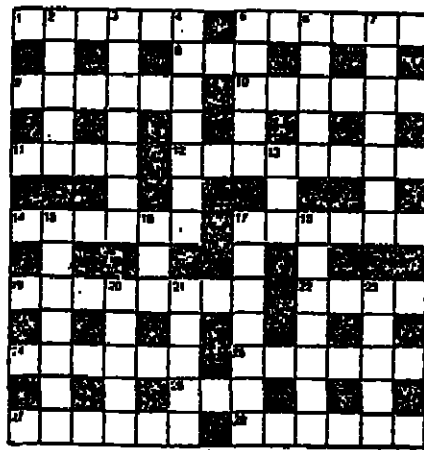
East Berlin has also promised at international conferences to reduce sulphur dioxide emissions by 30 per cent over the next eight years.

The fact remains, however, that there is still an all-out concentration on short-term economic growth, meeting planning targets, irrespective of the damage wreaked on the environment. In the West, human costs and the standard of living are often portrayed as the hapless victims of big business profiteers, but in Eastern Europe, the economic formulae leave no breathing space for fish, fowl or the future.

Roger Boyes

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ACROSS  
1 Jumble assortment (6)  
5 Depression (6)  
8 Tune (3)  
9 St Peter's bird (6)  
10 Call for (6)  
11 Truth (4)  
12 Extensive view (8)  
14 Meal (6)  
17 Slow down (6)  
19 Praise (8)  
22 Clothed (4)  
24 Burdened (6)  
25 Split in three (6)  
27 Cancel (6)  
28 Feet bitter at (6)  
DOWN  
2 Stadium (5)  
3 Clerical cap (7)  
4 Pine resin (7)  
5 Wooden utensils (5)  
6 Lutra lutra (5)  
7 Glow (7)  
13 Scandinavian money (3)



15 Examine (7)  
16 Mineral spring (3)  
17 Go in again (7)  
18 Strategy (7)  
20 Large spoon (5)  
21 Excessive (5)  
23 Foreigner (3)

## SATURDAY

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مكاتب الصحف



# Fashion's night at the Opéra

Azzedine Alaïa, the king of curvy dressing, wept in Paris on Wednesday as he received not one, but two Fashion Oscars. The tiny Tunisian-born designer, who pours dresses over the body like treacle, stood waist-high on the stage to singer Grace Jones in her second-skin rose pink dress.

Alaïa's official crowning — as Designer of the Year for 1985 and for a special contribution to fashion — was the climax of a star-spangled (dresses and guests) evening at the Opéra which celebrated a triumphant season that has put Paris fashion back on centre stage.

A legion of models, dressed entirely in shades of red, from Claude Montana's vivid scarlet sheath to the blushing pink satins of haute couture, formed a magnificent tableau for the Oscar presentations. An hour earlier, in an emotional tribute to the fashion workforce that means six million jobs for France, the entire staff of the House of Dior lined up on stage in their white overalls to receive an ovation from the glamorous audience.

France's Minister of Culture, Jack Lang, sat in the stalls with his wife, alongside Madame Mitterrand and the doyenne of Paris design, Madame Grès. He underlined the message that the glittering Oscars ceremony, viewed by an audience of 200 million across the world, was a recognition of the importance of the fashion industry to France and a homage to the creative designers who work in the fashion capital.

The Oscar for the best collection for spring/summer 1986 was won by Claude Montana who, true to his own sartorial passion for casual wear, faced the black tie audience in a satin blouson and leather trousers.

Issey Miyake, the Japanese designer who is a popular hero even to the chauvinistic French, was voted best foreign designer, beating the svelte Italian Valentino who brought the luscious Fanny Ardant along as his house model.

Yves Saint Laurent, accompanied by the voluptuous Catherine Deneuve wrapped in lamé, was given, along with Pierre Cardin, an Oscar for making a mark on fashion history. Sonia Rykiel, who recently received the Légion d'Honneur, was given a special Oscar. And the fine-boned Audrey Hepburn, the epitome of elegance in a colourful Givenchy dress, accepted an award for her style and blew a kiss in turn to her favourite couturier — sitting in the audience.



THE INTERNATIONAL COLLECTIONS PARIS

The peacock parade of fashion strutted up the central staircase at the Opéra, banked with russet flowers and lined with a guard of honour of the scarlet-clad model girls. Each designer was accompanied by a model muse. Anouk Aimée, seductive in black velvet, accompanied Emanuel Ungaro and competed for the attention of crowd and cameras with Cher, in black Montana, her wild dark hair standing in proud plumes round her face.

French singer Sylvie Vartan not only accompanied Marc Bohan of Dior, but even sang for her supper — which was on tables cascading with autumnal flowers and decked with two thousand white candles.

It was a night to remember, not just for the hand-picked audience but also for professionals, who see the Fashion Oscars — which will be an annual event mounted by the Fédération Française de la Couture — as a turning point for French style.

On Tuesday, at another fashion party hosted by Harrods, managing director Frank Drewitt announced a £25 million investment in French products as part of a promotion next March. The leading London store also plans a gallery of international designer names based on the traditional couturiers like Dior and Givenchy.

Princess Stephanie of Monaco gave us an hors-d'oeuvre of high style by appearing at the Harrods party in a striking sea-blue, plunge-front dress of her own design. She launches her swimwear line when Harrods give us Paris in the springtime.

Suzy Menkes



Oscar winners (above, left to right): Claude Montana, best collection spring/summer 86, with singer Cher; Azzedine Alaïa, Designer of the Year 1985 and special award, with Madame Grès; Yves Saint Laurent, contribution to fashion history, with Catherine Deneuve. Left: Sonia Rykiel, special Oscar award, and (far left) her signature striped knits. Below: Saint Laurent Five Gauche from the new collection.

Photographs by Harry Kerr



## Pain that is more than a headache

### MEDICAL BRIEFING



An association between severe scalp pain, when hair is brushed, and headaches and blindness might seem unlikely, but if a temporal arteritis it may cost a patient's sight and the practice a five-figure sum.

In the High Court last week, Mr Justice Kennedy awarded £10,400 damages to Mrs Beatrice Fienness, an 80-year-old widow, because her doctors took a month to realize that the pain she was suffering in her head and neck, associated with blurring of vision, were tell-tale signs of temporal arteritis. The disease can cause blindness, as it did in Mrs Fienness, but if treated promptly responds so well to high doses of corticosteroids that 90-95 per cent of patients retain their vision.

Temporal arteritis, or giant cell arteritis, may affect any of the large arteries but usually involves branches of the carotid arteries which lead to the head and neck. The cranial arteries over the scalp are frequently attacked. The arteries become inflamed, thickened and tender to the touch, so that patients characteristically complain of pain when brushing or combing their hair; and involvement of the arteries to the eye results in blurred vision. If those leading

to the muscles of the jaw and tongue are inflamed, eating may produce a severe cramping pain in the face.

The disease is closely related to polymyalgia rheumatica, which produces muscle stiffness and pain in the over-50s, usually affecting the neck, shoulder and pelvic girdles. Both diseases are associated with feelings of general ill health: so much so that a doctor visiting someone ill with polymyalgia often finds it difficult to decide whether the patient is still in bed at midday because of apathy or because of extreme morning stiffness.

Temporal arteritis becomes increasingly common in old age. It affects four times as many women as men, and with an incidence of 24 per 100,000 (or more than 12,000 in Britain) is not as rare as is supposed. In 40 per cent of cases the eye is involved, and in 75 per cent of these the condition is bilateral.

If patients and doctors are alert to the importance of combinations of blurring of vision and headaches, upper limb pain, or painful, thickened arteries in the scalp, a cause of blindness in old age will be prevented.

### Who's to blame?



Doctors in sexual disease clinics notice that when there is doubt as to where an infection started in a couple the man usually accuses the woman who, rather surprisingly, seems ready to accept it. Likewise doctors in fertility clinics have noted that the man in an infertile couple often assumes, without any good reason, that his female partner is responsible.

Pulse reports that Professor Allan Templeton, of Aberdeen University, has confirmed with statistics his colleagues' impression. Some 45 per cent of men thought the cause of the infertility stemmed from the woman; only 29 per cent thought the man was likely to be infertile, and 26 per cent said the cause was likely to be found in both patients. But 35 per cent of women blamed themselves, while 28 per cent thought the cause was likely to lie in the man and 34 per cent thought the problems equally divided.

Neither the men nor the women are right. Professor Templeton's analysis shows that in 50 per cent of the cases investigated the cause of infertility was never tracked down — in half of them because a patient conceived before investigations were completed, in the other half because the doctors never found a reason.

### A blow to morale



People involved in riots often sustain minor concussion as well as major injuries. Later they — and others who suffer head injuries — are likely to complain of persistent headaches, dizziness, loss of concentration and depression, and may stay off work for considerable lengths of time.

But it has never been certain whether the symptoms are the sequel to some minimal brain damage, or a response to emotional upset caused by the injury. The symptoms are worse in patients who had a neurotic personality before the head injury happened, and occur more often when there is an obvious gain from continuing ill health.

Those who believe in a physical cause for the post-concussional syndrome say that

improvement does not occur immediately after compensation claims are settled, and that it can be shown that even a trivial head injury damages brain tissue. Neither view is probably entirely correct: it seems likely that people with robust psyches suffer the same symptoms after concussion as the more neurotic, but ignore them.

### Some light relief

A secretary is now as likely to be using a word processor and visual display unit (VDU) as a typewriter. Her boss, too, will probably have a VDU on his desk. But the possible medical implications of sitting in front of a screen emitting intermittent light and electromagnetic radiation have caused concern.

Professor W. R. Lee, reviewing potential hazards of VDUs in the *British Medical Journal* (October 12), provides some reassurance. The energy of the X-rays is low and is not detectable beyond the glass screen of the VDU tube. VDU users initially complained bitterly about the brightness of the screen, the glare, the effect on the eyes, and the tiredness felt at the end of the day. Most of these problems have been solved by redesigning office lighting and desk layout.

Science has supported the complaints of women who said that VDUs gave them flushed, itchy cheeks after they left the office, leading to a permanently scaly, spotty complexion. The VDU sets up an electrostatic field, which causes charged particles and air contaminants to settle on the face, which is already sensitive because of the low humidity of modern offices. Better ventilation, antistatic mats or carpets treated against static electricity will restore a pristine complexion faster than any soap.

Professor Lee is keeping an open mind about suggestions that VDU operators have a higher incidence of spontaneous abortion. A report from Montreal pointed to a relationship between miscarriages and the number of hours the women spent each day in front of the screen; but even its authors admit that its statistics could be criticized. Very low frequency electromagnetic fields generated by the VDU might be responsible for such a link.

Dr Thomas Stuttard

## A welcome touch of luxury for the 'tag-along' wives

### TALKBACK

Liz Hodgkinson's article "Second class life" (Oct 16), on accompanying a spouse to a conference, resulted in a large number of letters. Here we print extracts from a few

From Jane Lipson, Cranmer Road, Manchester. I have accompanied my husband to many scientific conferences. I have met a number of Nobel prize-winners and well-known scientists with their wives. I am grateful to my husband's subject for most of my foreign travel...

Who would want to miss a dinner in Uppsala Castle, an outing in the Baltic archipelago, a party on Mount Royal in Montreal, a dinner in the Palace of Congresses in the Kremlin, to name just a few?

From Mrs A. Blair-Rains, Queen Street, Castle Douglas. I accompanied my husband to a conference in Denver, Colorado, and we reckoned that I might have had a more interesting week than he did... I met at least half a dozen other wives specializing in the same area as myself. Sometimes the hospitality room must have seemed like a seminar on specific learning disabilities as we swapped ideas and experience.

Liz Hodgkinson, in my opinion, wasted my time talking to the "real delegates" and probably missed out by refusing to get to know the other wives. How did she know they weren't as interesting as she evidently thought herself to be?

From Magda Whitrow, Home Park Road, Wimbledon. For nearly 40 years I have "tagged along" accompanying my husband on numerous conferences in Europe and North America. I have never been treated as a non-person nor felt humiliated because my

husband happened to be more important than I was...

The conferences stand out as the highlights of my life... how else would I have been able to see all the wonderful sights I have seen?

From Mrs C. Broughton, Brockham, Surrey. Liz Hodgkinson feels so strongly about her status and that of other wives at conferences, why not be more constructive and gather the wives together, discuss the problem and spend time in thinking of ways to improve attitudes? Cold-shouldering the wives of the other delegates... comes over as arrogant and non-productive.

From Jill Lawson, Borough Green, Sevenoaks. I can't help wondering how Liz Hodgkinson's attitude of non-appreciation affects her marriage. Her comment about [delegates] dragging "their bed-partners around with them, miming domestic bliss" doesn't

seem to set much store by marriage as an institution.

Some conferences can be both boring and very hard work for the men who attend. Their relaxation at the end of the day is important, and some of their wives would prefer to be there to assist... Those of us who are unapologetically full-time housewives can find plenty to enjoy in the luxury of a comfortable hotel for a few days.

From Jean Stuart-Smith, Copthorne, Sussex. An international society whose conferences and meetings I have been attending for the past 14 years is one of the joys of my life. In fact we sometimes think it is the delegates who are having the second-class life...

Perhaps international conferences are different — but I love representing my country, I love talking about it and listening to others talking about theirs. I love seeing new places. Perhaps I regard myself not so much as an "accompanying spouse" but as a "genuine delegate".

From Helen Comrie, East Lyng, Somerset. The whole tenor of Liz Hodgkinson's article was that of a spoilt child... her attitude of "I don't enjoy it so no one should be offered it" is as narrow-minded as the attitude she complains of.

Many spouses, either male or female, would delight in a few luxurious days in a hotel and the opportunity to explore a new town or country... Give me a chance and I'd be off, Liz — you can stay at home.

From Marie Alexander, Derby. In my experience conference organizers do not include spouses and this means my husband being away from Friday to Sunday night, leaving me to a third-class life... On the one occasion that I was invited I really enjoyed it... no shopping, no cooking, no washing-up, no cleaning, no chauffeuring and no gardening. I had more time to talk to my husband than on a normal weekend.

From Joan McNeish, Bull Street, Birmingham. Having "pushed" myself into, rather than having been "dragged" to, conferences, I have never yet found myself as the silent, smiling, decorative appendage...

In the evening, the "second-class citizens" are animated and happy; the delegates are uneasy and often disappointed by their own performances. I feel pleased then that I am the one who is available and willing to give lots of tender loving care!

From Mrs D. Cornforth, Hibson Avenue, Norden, Rochdale. Over the last two years I have been involved with helping to organize a series of interesting events (not just shopping trips) for accompanying persons at an international chemistry conference. This was purely voluntary by the ladies involved... I wish I had read Liz Hodgkinson's article two years ago because it would have saved me a lot of time, energy and personal expense.

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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Festival floundering

Questions are to be asked in the Commons after my report that a company faces financial ruin because of a GLC play which has disastrously backfired. The outfit, PN Structures, erected a building to house the Cultural Festival of India display at the Brent Show last month after GLC officers gave a written agreement to foot the £101,200 bill through a grant to the festival organizers. For reasons which they will not disclose the organizers are refusing to accept it, and PN are left penniless. Besides questions in the House, Ken Livingstone is to be grilled at the next GLC meeting, and the District Auditor has been asked to investigate whether a grant application form was ever completed. All the GLC was able to produce yesterday was an application submitted by the organizers last January for another display at Alexandra Palace which, said a GLC spokesman, had been "revised" for the Brent Show. Equally mysterious is the role of Prudential, the Brent North Labour parliamentary candidate. He is a former chairman of the Hindu sect that organized the festival but is now very much on its periphery. Nevertheless it was he, according to a County Hall source, who provided the information from which the grant report presented to the council and its ethnic minorities committee was written.

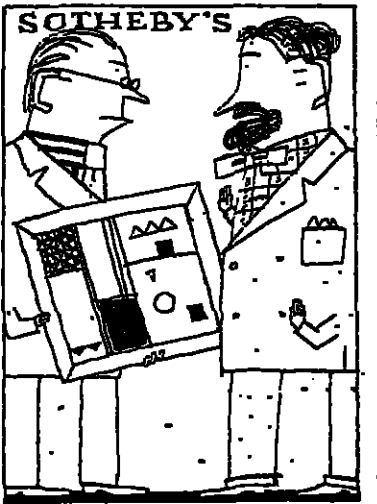
### Who's a wet?

I doubt that Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, was in favour of Jeffrey Archer's appointment as Tory deputy chairman. Not, at least, if his opinion of Archer's novels is anything to go by. My attention is drawn to a passage in Hurd's own novel, *Palace of Enchantments*, published shortly before Archer's appointment. A psychiatrist accuses the central figure of being dried up. "I recommend a course of intellectual hydration," says a Harold Robbins or a Jeffrey Archer twice a month," he says. "When you have read them all, start again - you won't notice."

### Taking cover

Take note, Sir Keith Joseph. Paul Saunders, sales and marketing manager of the Imperial Life insurance company, recently placed a one-off ad for sales people, mentioning a possible annual income of £20,000, in the *Times Educational Supplement*. "We would normally expect between nil and 50 replies to such an ad if we placed it in the insurance press," he says. "This one attracted more than 700 replies, from every level of disgruntled teacher."

BARRY FANTONI



"Ask Lord Gowrie the value he gave the artist the grant"

### Blessing in disguise

Barbara Pym's sister Hilary Watson tells me of her shock when riding on the Tube the other day. A poster for the anti-abortion group Life features a worried-looking woman chewing her nails behind a table with a telephone and two empty wine glasses. That's funny, she thought. Exactly the same photograph most inappropriately decorates the front cover of a new edition of Barbara Pym's story of priests and housekeepers, *A Glass of Blessings*. "I thought it was rather wide of the mark when I first saw the cover," confesses Miss Watson. "Barbara would have found it hysterical."

### Called to account

Amid much fuss, Southwark council recently moved its account from Barclay's Bank which has South African connections, at an estimated cost to the ratepayer of £80,000. On Wednesday, when the council's hard left leader, Tony Ritchie, started accusing the Tories of racism, the Tory leader, Catherine Clough, stopped him in his tracks. How was it, she asked, that he still makes use of Barclay's Bank in Dulwich Village?

### Second fiddle?

Liverpool's long-suffering council leader, John Hamilton, is finally showing signs of resenting Derek Hatton, his show-stealing deputy. The other day Granada TV booked Hamilton to appear on its regional testine slot to discuss the latest council ruling. The Labour leadership, however, subsequently decided that no one should comment until later in the evening and Hamilton reluctantly phoned Granada to bow out. Imagine his feelings, then, to discover Hatton's boyish *Brookside* features filling the TV screen after all at the appointed time. Did he confront his deputy? "I just expressed my surprise, let us put it that way," he tells me.

PHS

# Famine: keep the basic balance

Paul Valley questions the growing western circumvention of the Ethiopian authorities in favour of voluntary relief organizations

Addis Ababa  
The rainy season seemed good in Ethiopia this year, but in the past few weeks it has become clear that the rains stopped too early. Crops have grown but have not matured and independent agricultural forecasts indicate that the country will need about a million tons of food aid next year, almost as much as it needed this year, to feed its people.

The second year of famine will be different, however. The infrastructure of aid established during the past nine months ought to mean that, provided the grain is pledged (and there is at this stage every indication that it will be), there should be no repetition of the queues of children, with bodies like breathing cadavers, clutching empty bowls.

Yet the plan to keep the six million people expected to be affected next year out of camps and in their home villages may still founder - not for lack of foreign aid but because of the way foreign money is entering the country.

In the past six months there has been a marked shift of food aid from the public to the private distribution systems in Ethiopia. Bilateral donors have transferred their food contributions from the government's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) to the burgeoning number of voluntary agencies - there are 47 in the country.

Of the food pledged between May and the end of this year, 427,000 tons have been consigned to the agencies and only 181,000 tons to the RRC. This represents an increase of more than 250 per cent in the agency allocation while the RRC, which needs 50,000 tons a month for general distribution, is currently receiving only 23,000 tons.

This reapportioning of resources represented a conscious political decision by western governments and in particular the United States, which provides more than a third of all the country's food aid. The West was anxious to be seen to help the victims of famine but equally anxious to avoid bolstering the pro-Soviet regime of Colonel Mengistu and his Marxist Workers Party. To use the voluntary agencies seemed the obvious solution.

Both the Ethiopian military government and the voluntary agencies are worried about this trend. At a meeting of non-governmental organizations in Addis Ababa this week, held to help give Bob Geldof advice on the best way to spend the £48 million raised by Live Aid, David Alexander, field director of the Save the Children Fund, described the trend as "very alarming". Hugh Gwyder, of Oxfam, noting the political strings attached to US aid, said the other big donors (Canada, Australia and the World Food Programme) should be asked to allocate all their aid direct to the RRC. The Americans would ensure that at least a third of the million tons needed would go to the agencies.

"If it is not committed now, there will be a lot of shilly-shallying in six months when children start dying," said Peter Searle, of World Vision. The fear is that the RRC, generally considered by even those who oppose the Ethiopian regime to

be the most effective famine relief organization in the Third World, is being seriously undermined by the new imbalance. Until recently the roles of the agencies and the RRC have been quite distinct. The charities looked after the medical needs and therapeutic feeding of the most vulnerable sections of the population. Their service took for granted a base of general food distribution by the RRC, but that base has been eroded.

The RRC has been at work for 11 years, since the famine of 1974 which brought the downfall of Emperor Haile Selassie. It has a staff of 17,000, more than 400 field stations, an effective monitoring procedure and an early warning system whose predictions have been consistently verified by events. But with less than 50 per cent of its grain requirements being met, it now hands out half-rations and distributes irregularly in areas of great need. This year there is an empty ring to agencies' talk of "supplementary feeding" - often there is no basic diet to supplement.

The agencies' supplementary food is not only more expensive than the cereals which ought to form the basic diet; it also presents long-term health dangers. As has been recorded at one Oxfam medical centre, patients are restored to health by intensive feeding, only to return home to an inadequate RRC ration, leading to their readmission to the clinic six months later.

Furthermore, the agencies, lacking the strategic overview of the RRC, are concentrating too heavily in some areas. "Eritrea and Tigre seem to be the 'in' places as far as US opinion is concerned. Hence all the American agencies, with all their massive food supplies, are there. In Eritrea today they have food surpluses. Here in Wollo, we have a chronic famine still," said one aid worker.

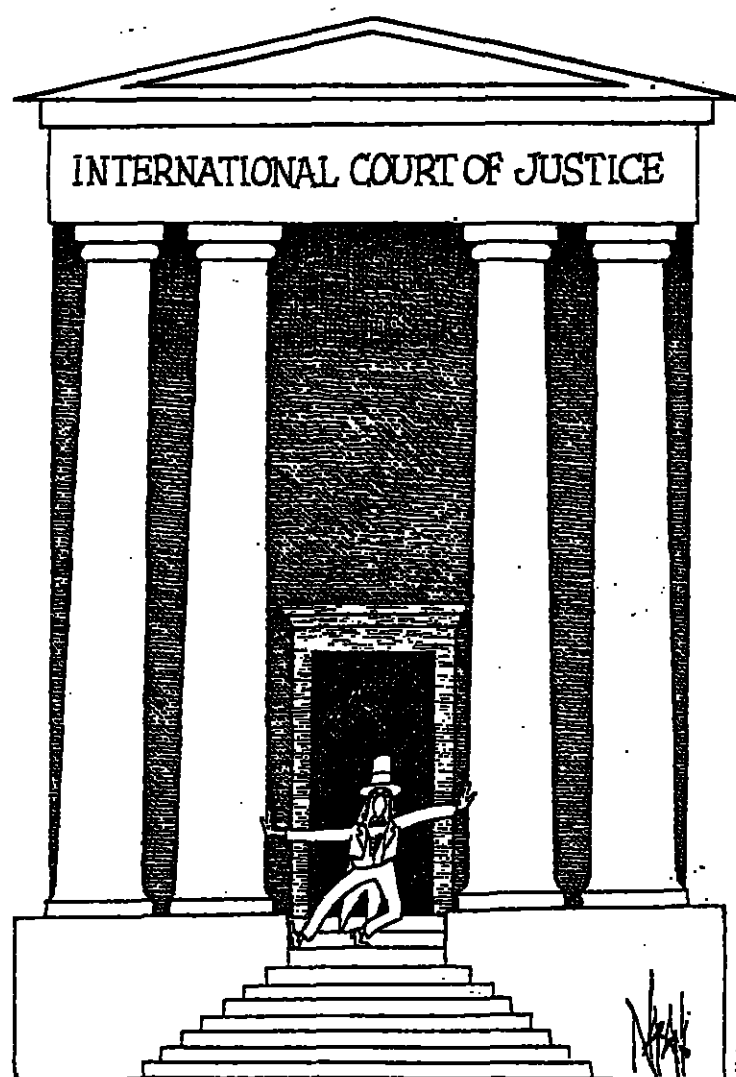
Berhane Deressa, the deputy commissioner of the RRC, was told by Bob Geldof that there was a crisis of confidence among donors about the RRC. "When you consider some of the policies of this Marxist government, it is hardly surprising," Geldof said. But he added that while it was understandable for individuals to prefer their donations to go through a private charity, a greater responsibility devolved on to larger bodies to ensure that they were not spending money in a way that was counterproductive. At least a third of the Live Aid money would therefore be spent through the RRC, he said, although its use would be carefully monitored.

The Ethiopian government hopes other donors will follow that lead and reverse the funding imbalance. If they do not, agencies say, RRC could be forced to reduce rations further, throwing more people into the emergency care of the agencies.

For the long term - when, in development theory, increasing emphasis is being placed on the creation of indigenous institutions to shoulder responsibility and build expertise - there seems little sense in promoting the atrophy in Ethiopia of the body which is considered a model of its kind.

## Rosemary Righter on the likely effects of US legal isolationism

# Washington versus the world



UNCLE SAMSON

President Reagan's latest attempt to square right with might has dealt a blow to the use and development of international law and is likely to benefit nobody but Nicaragua. Against the urgings of senior members of the American Bar Association, the US has announced that it is radically restricting its readiness to be sued at the International Court of Justice, the legal body of the United Nations which sits in The Hague.

The US State Department's legal officers have been tying themselves into ingenious knots to explain that America's attachment to the rule of law and to the court itself are undimmed, and that the US is simply asserting the principle of equality for all nations under the law. But they acknowledge that the trigger for the decision is the court's ruling that it has jurisdiction over Nicaragua's suit against the US for the mining of its harbours - a case Nicaragua is likely to win. Judgment is expected at the end of this year.

Washington maintains that the court had no business with the case because it is "political". Abraham Sofaer, the State Department's legal adviser, contends that Nicaragua should have gone to the UN Security Council "or some other appropriate place where you can deal with a matter like war, or whatever you want to call the disturbances down there".

The US withdrawal is not a total walkout. All members of the United Nations are automatically bound by the decisions of the court. The question at issue is the point at which the court has power to make a decision at all. The US made a voluntary declaration 39 years ago, under an optional clause of the court's statute, that it could be sued by any state which has made a reciprocal undertaking. When this "optional clause" is not operating, the court's writ extends only to cases which have been jointly referred to by litigants or matters relating to treaties or to the UN Charter. It is its acceptance of this clause which the US is now rescinding.

George Taft, a senior counsel in the State Department, points out that only 42 members of the United Nations - about a quarter - subscribe to the clause. Notable absentees are France (which revoked its declaration of adherence when Australia and New Zealand sued it in the 1970s over its nuclear tests in the Pacific), West Germany, Spain and Italy. Others, such as India, have hedged their declarations with so many reservations (which each government had the right to do) as to render them meaningless.

But the US decision "is likely seriously to inhibit the court and the development of international law", in the view of Professor Rosalyn Higgins, of the London School of Economics, "precisely because the US is the leading public proponent of the legal resolution of international disputes".

Washington claims that the court has become "politicized" - a view it did not take in 1980 when its judges gave the US timely and forthright backing in its suit against Iran over the hostages - and argues that the court has no business with disputes "involving on-going hostilities". Lawyers who agree that the underlying quarrel between the US and Nicaragua is political assert that this is legal nonsense which undermines

the whole concept of the court: its future, they say, depends on its ability to give legal answers to legal questions, even or especially in highly-charged political contexts.

Alain Pellet, a French member of the Nicaraguan legal team, says: "We have stuck rigidly to the legal issues of US liability for the physical damage suffered by Nicaragua and violations by the US of international law; and the court has stuck firmly to precedents. There is no innovation in this case."

Since April 1984, when Nicaragua filed its suit, the US has conducted a technical filibuster aimed at removing the case (and others in Central America) from the court's books while appearing to respect its powers - suggesting a precedent whereby

any government which did not like the prospects in a case could change the rules.

It argued that Nicaragua could not sue because it had never notified its acceptance of the optional clause, that the US-Nicaragua friendship treaty of 1956 (from which the US has now given notice of withdrawal) required settlement of the matter through diplomatic channels and finally that the US did not accept jurisdiction where third parties were affected, and that El Salvador was an interested party - a claim which the court decided required fuller evidence. With differing majorities, the judges have quashed all other objections and decided to hear the case.

"The US scraped the technical barrel to prevent a hearing, in a way totally demeaning for a great power," said a lawyer who is reportedly retained by the US government and therefore insisted on anonymity. "Then, when to their great surprise they lost, they walked out - first from the trial, now from that broad category of participation in international law. All this shows is pique at losing when substantively the US is clearly in the wrong."

In the view of many lawyers the US has behaved embarrassingly like the elephant who is terrified of mice lest they run up its trunk. They also point out that last week's announcement will not affect US liability in the Nicaragua case since it cannot affect current litigation, and could even sway the judges in Nicaragua's favour. And for another six months, until its notice expires, the US remains bound by the optional clause under which other states could bring suit.

Administration officials concede that other governments are now likely to review their attitudes to compulsory jurisdiction, but argue that "the inherent inequality of its operation is a problem which needs to be addressed" and that a lot of governments "don't like being hit by suits they haven't agreed to".

But the most revealing clue to the Reagan administration's real purpose is that, according to the same sources, serious consideration has been given to adding fresh reservations to the optional clause of the court rather than terminating it. Key among them would have been refusal to be sued by any state for "using force or the threat of force". The administration's conclusion was that it was better to withdraw altogether than "to produce reservations which would have made our acceptance of compulsory jurisdiction illusory".

## Sanctions folly we shall regret

Now that the tumult and shouting of the Commonwealth meeting, in the US Congress and at the United Nations have died down for the time being, it is a good moment to take stock of the real state of affairs in relation to South Africa. A distinct phase - which began with the Eastern Cape riots in the spring and ended with the imposition of token economic sanctions by the Reagan administration, the EEC and the Commonwealth - is now concluded. The world has delivered its "message" to the South Africans and there will now be a "lull" in order to give time for a "reply".

What that reply will be is not very difficult to surmise. It will be dictated by the political imperatives of the National Party in South Africa which are, in turn, principally determined by the attitudes of the Afrikaner faithful. These are slowly changing, to be sure, as a relatively pragmatic urban constituency gains at the expense of the conservative rural one, but they are not changing nearly fast enough to meet the timetable imposed by the emotions of the outside world.

President Botha - or any conceivable successor, for that matter - would be toppled if he showed the faintest sign of following the prescriptions of the Commonwealth heads of government and started to establish "majority rule on the basis of free and fair exercise of universal adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa". It is extremely doubtful whether he could even fulfil literally (assuming he wished to) the five immediate Commonwealth demands, within the specified time limit of six months or even longer. The most we can realistically expect is that he will continue to move cautiously in the general direction he has been indicating.

This means: (a) continuing to dismantle "petty apartheid"; (b) removing the pass laws and other restrictions on the movement of labour; (c) providing some very rudimentary representation for the urban blacks in the higher councils of government; (d) ending the state of emergency, if the riots die down, and (e) consenting to a wider dialogue with black leaders.

The last concession might conceivably include the release of Nelson Mandela and a softening attitude towards the African National Congress, but only on the rather unlikely assumption that either is prepared to fudge the question of the legitimacy of "violent" action.

Another possibility would be some moves towards "independence" for Namibia. But since it is most unlikely that any move on this front would be on the basis of free, UN-supervised elections, it would not be regarded by the world at large as being valid evidence of South African good conduct.

The upshot of all this is that those governments which are privately anxious to avoid economic sanctions that will damage themselves (a category that includes most of the front-line states) will be hard put to say that "enough" has changed in South Africa to let them off the hook on which they are now impaled. The "or else" provisions of the Commonwealth and other declarations will almost certainly have to be

invoked and the next, more painful, stage of sanctions will sooner or later be brought in.

At this point, some fashionable assumptions come into question. One of these is that the real economic effect of official sanctions will be marginal (and therefore there is no practical reason to be opposed to sending the "message" they contain). What really inflicts the sanctions of the marketplace - that is, the refusal of US banks to finance South Africa's short-term debt.

This argument is historically unsatisfactory in that the short-term debt crisis, while inconvenient to South Africa, has had no perceptible effect on South African policy - nor will it in the near future, since the Swiss and French banks will probably end by bailing Botha out. But the more serious objection to this line of talk is that it ignores the juggernaut momentum of an official sanctions strategy. It is true that none of the sanctions that have hitherto been adopted would hurt a fly; but the whole point of graduated pressure is that it leaves little option. If nothing happens, you just have to squeeze it. If banking restrictions doesn't work, it has to be air travel, and then investment, and then trade - and so on until all intercourse between South Africa and the outside world is cut off. At that point you have no more leverage because you have run out of threats.

Of course, the optimistic reply to this is that Botha will back down long before the end is reached. President Kaunda of Zambia and others appear to think that the South African regime is a kind of card-house that will collapse as soon as a single card is displaced. This bears no relation to the real world.

On the security side, the power at the disposal of the South African state is prodigious. Recent events in the black townships have scarcely begun to threaten the hold over the country. Years of organized unrest and even terrorism would be needed to change this balance against determined white opposition.

As for South Africa's economic defences, they are far stronger than most people seem to believe. What will eventually happen if sanctions, official or unofficial, are pressed home is that the South Africans will respond in the traditional fashion by drawing the wagons around the camp and deliberately setting up a siege economy. This will impose many hardships on South Africans of all races, as well as on countries such as Britain. It will also cause internal political and industrial strains thereby increasing the likelihood of brutal repression of black discontent. But there is no reason, given the elaborate precautions, why the economy should crack for years.

Nothing that has been said by anyone in recent months has dented the proposition that a prosperous economy has been a powerful engine of political progress in South Africa and that the most likely effect of damaging it will be to back black advancement and probably to extinguish completely the last flickering chances of non-cataclysmic change. The closer we get to committing this folly, the more futile it can be seen to be.

## moreover... Miles Kingston

# All the brews fit to print

Understandably, in view of the current controversy over additives, preservatives, chemicals and other traditional British foodstuffs, many readers have anxiously written in wanting to know why this column does not print a list of the ingredients which go into its manufacture. One such letter comes from Dr M. D. of Clapham, who writes: "I normally take in your column at breakfast time and feel a little ill for several hours. Is there a reason for this?"

Yes, Alan, there is. It is meant to be read, not eaten. But the chief reason we do not print the list of components every day is that it would take up far too much space. However, I am willing on this one occasion to give you the full list of additives and explain what they all mean. This will not be repeated, so please cut this out and place it in the freezer section of your fridge.

Moreover Column's permitted ingredients are: wood pulp, recycled *Sunday Times* magazines, unused SAEs, ascorbic acid, gall, wormwood, colouring agents, ink substitute, added fibre, G123, G453, G876, EEC 765, W11 3AX, perfidia albonia, and @&T/1.

Wood pulp is I take it, self-explanatory. Every day, 10 acres of the Amazon basin are cleared of trees to manufacture this column. Interestingly, this is the only part of *The Times* which is still forest-derived: the rest of the newspaper is made from old rags, chiefly from football shirts discarded by football clubs who have found a new sponsor.

The *Sunday Times* magazines are not, as you might imagine, a gift from next door. I personally have to go round newsgroups every Monday with the traditional cry, "Any old mags?". You have no idea how many Asian retailers are glad to unload *Sunday Times* supplements on to me. I only wish that it did not take up so much valuable writing time.

Unused SAEs are provided free by readers. Mostly, I am afraid, readers send me letters without SAEs. Then I have to use the letters instead.

When this material is pulped down, we then add ascorbic acid, a chemical invented and patented by our own laboratories which makes paper turn yellow within a year and fall to shreds within two. This is aimed at those miserly readers who

cut out this column to keep, instead of buying the selection printed every three years or so by Penguin.

Gall and wormwood are flavouring agents which I have been able to buy very cheap from the man who looks after the Italian vermouth lake. Thanks, Luigi.

Colouring agents is somewhat misleading. I'm afraid, as my plans for colour have fallen foul of a cheese-paring management. My eventual intention is to print this column in five different colours: red for the jokes, green for opinions which are not necessarily held by me or indeed anyone, blue for misprints, brown for intentional grammatical errors and purple for private messages to a certain young lady.

Ink substitute is the black stuff which disguises an otherwise blank section of this page, and is made from melted down 78s of lesser-known 1930s dance bands.

Added fibre is a sop thrown in to satisfy the Friends of the Earth, and explains the occasional cold, undigested hessian you may find threaded through the more vital parts of this column. They are quite harmless and may be sewn together to form a satisfactory bathroom mat.

G123 is a permitted additive which gives off a vague smell of fish and chips, thus ensuring the loyalty of older readers who may remember a time when it was legal to wrap fish and chips in newspapers, instead of the low-class wallpaper to which we are now subjected.

G453 and G876 are unpermitted additives, being very weak solutions of cocaine-derived liquids designed to form addiction on the part of readers who might otherwise demand hard facts or sensible comment.

Perfidia albonia is a mild flu virus which will leave you feeling low for a couple of days but should clear up. No point in seeing a doctor, unless you want to give it to him.

@&T/1 is a misprint, mandatory in newspaper columns.

I think that clears up the subject comprehensively, so all further correspondence will be pulped down for future columns. Thank you.

## Penguin golden eggs, but some slightly addled

What is thought to be the first-ever set of paperbacks was held at Phillips of Bond Street yesterday as part of Penguin's fiftieth anniversary celebrations. Not just any old paperbacks, but rare and early Penguins and scores of signed and association copies and other ephemera.

One sympathizes with the Phillips staff in their rather evident difficulties in placing estimates on books that have no track record whatever. None the less, a good many of the more desirable items on offer did strike me as being pitched incredibly low, while some others veered towards a rather abandoned optimism.

The room was packed at the start of the sale, with a perhaps over-zealous contingent of dealers, as usual, hovering away on the principle that anything that can be bought may be sold for more; this is called bibliography.

Another area of confusion confronting both Phillips and the would-be customers appeared to be the conflict of attitudes towards book collecting in general and of paperbacks in particular. On the one hand people are forever being exhorted to hunt in their attics and ransack their basements because anything old(ish) in hard or soft covers might be worth a fortune, whereas others feel (perhaps more sanely) that books, paperbacks

especially, are usually reprints and hence intrinsically worthless. Collectors, sceptics - and, I think, Phillips themselves - were in for a few surprises.

Linda Lloyd Jones of Penguin conducted me through the juicier items at the preview. She is the "Fiftieth Anniversary Co-ordinator" - a job she has held for the past two years - and was responsible for amassing all the books for the sale. By far the most interesting stuff was, of course, the early Penguin material, and the lion's share of this came from Penguin's own archives.

Lot No 1 struck me as a great bargain, had it gone for its estimated £60-80: 81 early Penguins, including numbers 1-4, were knocked down for £220 - still a good buy. Lot No 2 comprised just the very first Penguin (André Maurois' *Ariel*), estimated at a sensible but lowish £30, and sold for £120.

One of the truly desirable items in the sale was Lot 6, a fine proof copy of *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, produced by the printer who withdrew from the job when the trial was looming. There cannot be many around. The estimated price was only £10-15. It went for £120, which I still consider cheap.

Many other bargains were to be had, although people were hissing through their teeth every time an estimate was outstripped; 1,039 Penguins (1935-1963) seemed very



Beryl Cook's birthday watercolour.

Estimate £25-40, fetched £300 good value at £620 (estimate £300-500) and would keep you literate for life, and although £190 was nearly five times the estimate, it doesn't really seem much for 428 detective novels. More manageable lots were to come, and so were one or two shocks.

Stella Gibbons' scarce first edition of *Cold Comfort Farm*, signed and rebound for her (not very well) by her husband, was estimated at a paltry £40-£60 and fetched £720 - the highest price in the sale. A first and second draft manuscript by Patricia Highsmith fetched £170 (estimate £30) and one by Julian Symonds brought in £340 (estimate £150), these demonstrating the huge popularity of crime fiction at the moment.

Certainly the Booker shortlist made no impression on prices: a battered but heavily annotated proof copy of James (now Jan) Morris's true first edition of *Penicillin* brought

only £35 (estimate £40) and signed lots by J. L. Carr and Doris Lessing realized only £45 and £10 respectively. Nor was anyone tempted to plunge deeply for Shirley Conran Collection comprising not only nth reprints of *Lace* and *acc 2* but an autographed photo of young Shirley herself, but a huge, hand-drawn chart - the actual blueprint for *Lace*, meticulously chronicling the most appalling goings-on, cross-referring each act of fornication, every snippet of incest, the whole spattered with tiny entries in red ink saying things like "Judy's last five times the estimate, it doesn't really seem much for 428 detective novels. More manageable lots were to come, and so were one or two shocks."

The lot I had my eye on was not a book at all, but a little original watercolour by Beryl Cook depicting with a champagne-swilling penguin contentedly slung among an orange "30". It was estimated at £25-£40, I dropped out at £60, and it went for £300.

Meanwhile, of course, sales of Penguin books are by no means limited to the nostalgia and collectors' markets; this September alone it moved four and a quarter million books. Happy birthday - here's to the next 50 years.

## Joseph Connolly

The author is a bookdealer. His Modern First Editions: Their Value to Collectors is published by Orbis (£15).

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Royal Military College  
of Science/1

## SPECIAL REPORT

October 25, 1985

# Hi-tech Army that goes to war on science

The Royal Military College of Science at Shrivenham, occupies a parkland estate between Oxford and Swindon, which is said to contain an example of every type of tree native to the northern hemisphere.

It seems symbolic that it should lie between the cities of the dreaming spires and the railway workshops, for the college aspires to high standards of academic work, with a severely practical bias.

Although the history of the college can be traced back to 1772 it has in the last year or two been acquiring some of the features which will increasingly come to characterize defence establishments as Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, pursues his crusade to obtain better value for money from the defence budget.

These features, as reflected at Shrivenham, include broadening the use of facilities and wherever sensible having services supplied by civilian organizations, rather than continuing to have everything done either by the military or by civil servants.

Although the Royal Military College of Science is probably considerably less well known to the public than the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst, where cadets do their initial officer training, or the Staff College at Camberley, where officers go for study in mid-career before promotion to senior rank, it has a central role in developing the professional and technical competence of army officers.

There are few Army officers who will not spend at least some time at Shrivenham during their careers. One of the college's central tasks is to ensure that the great majority of officers achieve at least a basic literacy in the application of science and technology to the

## The origins of the Royal Military College of Science date back more than two hundred years: now the armed forces are taking their lessons under a private contract

arts of war, but it also trains to high levels of expertise those who are going to be in specialized technical areas.

To meet this wide spectrum of requirements it offers courses ranging from three-year studies leading to a university degree, and one-year courses as part of the Staff College course, to highly specialized courses which may last a few months or a few days.

The college is now emerging from a period of radical change. In common with the British military establishment as a whole, the college had in the 1970s been through an annual process in which resources were pared away in pursuit of economies.

By the early 1980s staff levels were about 25 per cent below the theoretical establishment of 927, and it became apparent that the "salami slicing" which had been going on could not be carried any further without imperilling the ability of the college to fulfil its role.

As a result, a committee was set up to find more effective ways of achieving economies. It concluded this could only be done by radical surgery, and proposed the closing of a major department, civil engineering.

This idea was greeted with dismay, and led Lieutenant General Sir Richard Vincent, then commandant at the college and now Master-General of Ordnance, to propose an even more radical solution, that the provision of teaching and academic services should be contracted out.

About 20 universities and colleges expressed an interest in taking up this contract, and after five had been invited to tender, it was finally placed with Cranfield Institute of Technology. Under this arrangement, which came into effect a year ago, the Ministry of Defence pays Cranfield for providing academic services at Shrivenham, but because the physical facilities continue to be owned by the ministry, Cranfield will pay for any use it makes of those facilities for its own purposes.

Although the provision of academic services has thus been "privatized" or "contractorized", the military continue to be responsible for the housekeeping functions such as accommodation and catering, and also for all specifically military activities.

Under the new contract the great majority of the academic staff were offered, and accepted, transfer to the new faculty created by Cranfield, though numbers were reduced, with civilian staff falling by almost 100 to 514, and military staff being reduced by 32 to 85.

The college reckons that a few years ago only about a 60 per cent utilization of the laboratories and teaching facilities was being achieved. This position has since been con-



Professor Frank Hartley, principal and dean of the Royal Military College of Science, with Major General John Evans, Army commandant at Shrivenham.

anyway because the Royal Air Force is expected to make increasing use of the college, sending more of its people there to take engineering degrees.

Although the college has been through one upheaval, it seems unlikely to escape further change, though this would be on a much smaller scale.

All branches of the armed forces are examining their activities to see what scope there is for some functions such as catering or gardening to be undertaken by private contractors, and it seems likely that in due course Shrivenham will feel the effects of this policy.

Rodney Cowton  
Defence Correspondent

## Ready for any disaster

Apart from its industrial relevance to large companies with complicated problems akin to the logistics questions of supplying an army on the move, there are benefits from the college's operational research in the social field.

One example is a training scheme to prepare emergency services, relief organizations and, in particular, Third World governments to handle disaster relief operations, whether natural catastrophes or man-made ones.

The training exercise to prepare for combat against disasters is called Atlantis. It is a method using computer simulations, employing mathematical techniques developed for computer-based management games and war games and perfected by the college in collaboration with IBM.

A mental leap reminiscent of

Edward de Bono's lateral thinking appears to have been used in recognition that techniques devised for defence operations would be equally appropriate for international disaster and rescue missions.

The Atlantis exercise has been gaining worldwide acceptance as an effective method of training to respond to catastrophes created by hurricanes, typhoons, earthquakes and floods or man-made ones such as large-scale fires or contamination by pollution.

A special effort is made to attract public servants from Third World countries which might be victims to such disasters.

A wide variety of situations can be presented in training to provide wide expertise and pre-disaster analysis, planning and management of relief operations and logistics. Interest is

not limited to overseas countries which are clearly vulnerable to earthquakes or tropical storms.

During the past three years interest has been stimulated by the success of the UK Police Staff College in adapting the principles to classroom training. In addition, agencies in France and Sweden responsible for contingency planning related to civil nuclear accidents and a number of international civil defence organizations are studying the computer simulation programme.

In presenting individuals with a wide range of possible calamities, the purpose is to demonstrate just how far stretched contingency planning becomes in order to prepare adequately for an operation.

Continued on page 19

## Military students join forces with the civilian academics

The college at Shrivenham is now settling down after the upheaval a year ago when Cranfield Institute of Technology took up the contract to provide academic services there.

It has emerged with a joint military and civilian hierarchy and teaching organization, which looks as though it might have been designed to produce tensions, but in fact appears to be working perfectly well.

Notwithstanding the Cranfield contract, the college remains a military establishment with the Army still responsible for the "housekeeping" functions and maintaining a directing staff for the students. As such, it has a military commandant, Major General John Evans. However, responsibility for the purely academic work rests with Professor Frank Hartley, principal and dean.

While the civilian teaching staff provide the instruction in scientific and technological matters, the Army directing staff lecture on the nature of the

ham may be divided into three categories: those which are specified by the Ministry of Defence and are open only to service personnel; Ministry of Defence courses which are open to non-military personnel; and courses initiated by Cranfield, which tend to be referred to as "private venture" courses. The introduction of such new courses has to be approved by

the adventurous expeditions which many of the students organize during the long summer academic vacation.

As in most military establishments, there is a considerable emphasis on physical activity, and staff do not demur at a suggestion that the atmosphere is somewhat "hearty". They acknowledge that a civilian student whose approach to his

task of finding a job after completing their course. The college, is therefore, keen to encourage "unsponsored" students who will subsequently have to find jobs, because they believe that this provides a valuable means of validating the college's work.

The college produces about 10 Ph.D.s a year, and it also offers Master of Science courses in guided weapons systems, design of information systems, military vehicle technology, and gun system design. One of the more dramatic changes which has been made since Cranfield received the academic contract is that the charge made for M.Sc. courses has been slashed from £50,000 to £18,000 a year.

One of the key areas in which the Ministry of Defence is seeking to make economies is in the procurement of defence equipment, and Professor Hartley is hoping to establish a course in procurement management as well as in total life-cycle costing and reliability and maintenance of equipment.

### Staff in sympathy with the forces

He is hoping to be able to bring these studies together into a one year course, probably beginning in January 1987 and leading to a degree such as Master of Defence Administration, although the actual name the degree would carry has yet to be decided.

Because the whole thrust of the work at Shrivenham is of a military nature, when recruiting staff some additional factors have to be borne in mind over and above those normally involved in the selection of university staff.

Professor Hartley says: "I make sure that all staff coming here are in sympathy with the role of the armed forces. They do not have to be in sympathy with the Government's policy, but they do have to be in sympathy with the forces' role in implementing that policy."

Cranfield's initial contract at Shrivenham runs for five years, but on the assumption that it is extended Professor Hartley sees scope by the late 1990s for trebling or quadrupling the number of students passing through the college and the amount of research being done.

He acknowledges that such an expansion may produce some change in the balance of activities at the college, but says the penalty which the Army will have to pay for getting what it wants at lower cost is some change of ethos.

RC

### Period of change was traumatic

threat which it is the job of the armed forces to counter, and on such matters as Ministry of Defence organization and specific weapons systems.

In the first year of the Cranfield contract many changes have been made. The amount of sponsored research being done has risen from under £700,000 to about £1.8 million, and is already close to the target which Professor Hartley had hoped to achieve in the third year.

General Evans, who has only recently taken over as commandant from his predecessor, Major General John Sibbald, said that his main aim initially was to try to give the college a period of stability, because it had been through a period of traumatic change.

He wanted to exploit the potential of the college, primarily in teaching, but also in research, for the benefit of the Ministry of Defence as a whole.

The college is organized into three academic schools covering management and mathematics; mechanical, materials and civil engineering; and electrical engineering and science. Roughly in parallel with these are three military divisions each headed by a colonel and covering weapons and vehicles; electronic and guided weapons; and general, which embraces subjects as diverse as nuclear weapons and finance.

The courses run at Shriven-



How do military personnel stand up to vibration in cross-country vehicles and helicopters? They find out at Shrivenham by simulating field conditions and checking the results on video screens and this monitoring equipment

the commandant and the Ministry of Defence.

In the first year there were 10 of these private venture courses, of which Professor Hartley says only one fell short of expectations in terms of the number of students joining it.

Professor Hartley emphasises that there is little of the ivory tower about Shrivenham, and both he and General Evans say that the education at Shrivenham has to be relevant to the people most of whom, unlike the majority of university under-graduates, have an already chosen career.

General Evans and his predecessor, Major General Sibbald, lay particular emphasis on the human aspects of developing students at Shrivenham, and clearly take pride in

studies was too introverted might not easily fit in.

The student population differs in a number of respects from that which would be found at a typical university, and not only because nearly half of them are in the services. The average age is considerably higher than a normal undergraduate population, more of them are married, and there is a smaller proportion of women students.

It is claimed that the college has a highly beneficial effect on younger civilian students in that, through associating with military students who may have several years behind them, they mature very rapidly.

The bulk of the civilian students are sponsored by their employers, and neither they nor the military students face the

## WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

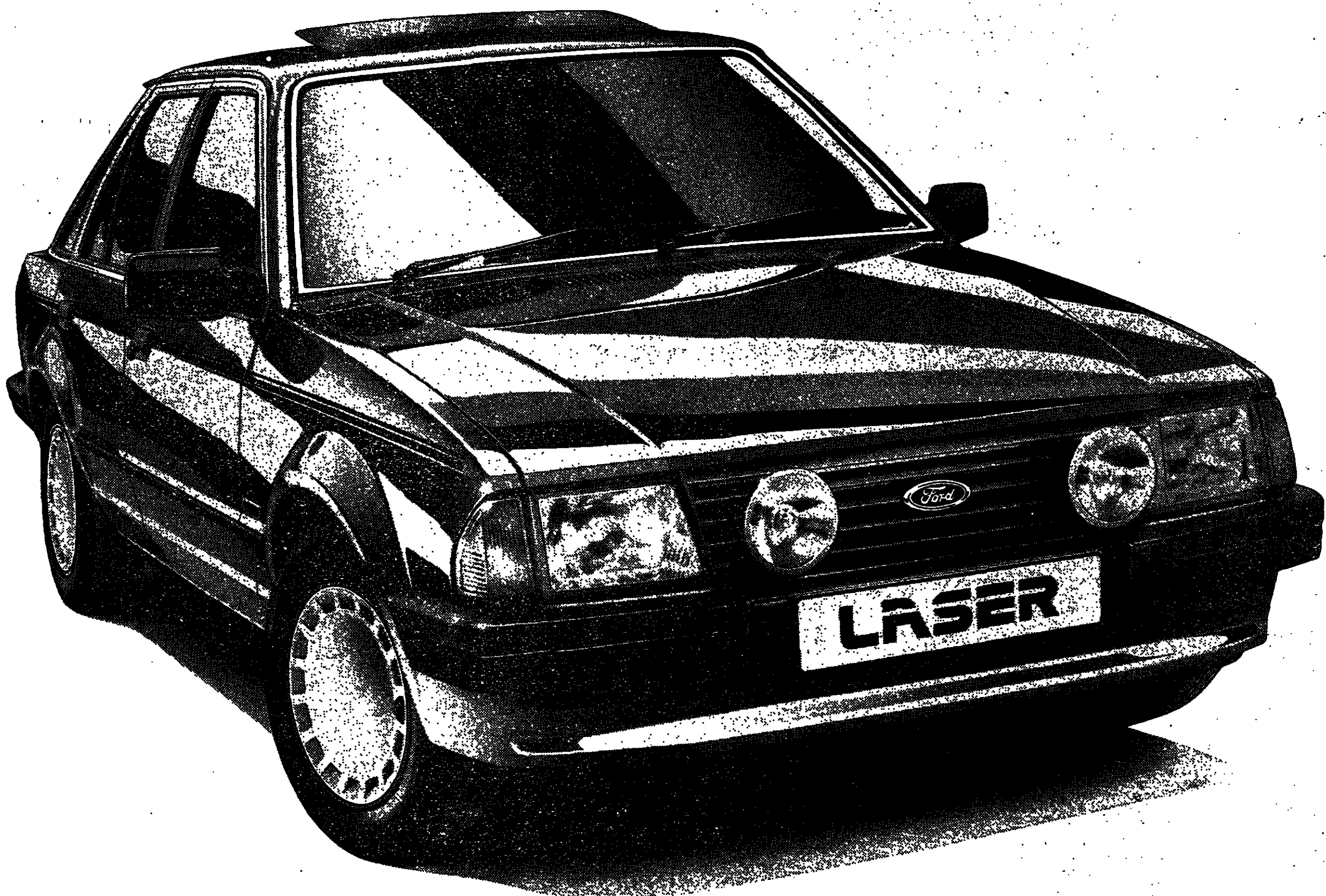
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مكزامن الأصم



## A breakthrough in plastic that got away

Long before the method of protecting fresh foodstuffs in a skin-tight polythene sheath became commonplace, scientists engaged in research for the Ministry of Defence discovered the simple process of moulding plastic film to objects.

With hindsight, it is a little sad that no one in the laboratory or in Whitehall foresaw the commercial possibilities of an invention that was an incidental discovery in investigating the physical behaviour of polymers under certain conditions.

The chances of a comparable development slipping through the net should now be very slim. Schemes providing incentives for scientists and technologists to be attuned as finely to the industrial possibilities of a discovery as to the quality of their basic research are now spread throughout the many

defence research establishments. But the account of the hygienic plastic wrapping process was given by scientists at the Royal Military College of Science, at Shrivenham.

The scientists related the incident not as a story against themselves but to stress the lessons about British brilliance at original research... and failure at innovation.

An expansion in research at Shrivenham during the past few years from £400,000 a year to more than £4 million this year is in part a measure of the success in stimulating innovation.

The new *modus operandi* at Shrivenham would be the envy of even the most successful university in four primary ways:

● Graduate and postgraduate teaching is underpinned by an academic staff who are also engaged at the forefront of



Class dismissed: Serving officers from many nations are sent to study military hi-tech subjects at Shrivenham

research in the science and technology they are teaching.

● The quality of the research work and the facilities for experiment attracts high-calibre students.

● The successful development of the results of research at Shrivenham into products by firms and ministry departments brings fresh finance into the college to reinforce the laboratories and equipment services,

whose costs increase at a rate higher than inflation because of the so-called sophistication factor in science attributed to the expense of modern instruments.

● The success as an innovation centre is an attraction for companies large and small, some exclusively in the military field and others completely outside the defence field, to send their own research sci-

tists and engineers to join a team at Shrivenham or for postgraduate studies.

Among other hallmarks of success, the college obtained a Queen's Award for industry for its share of a research venture into liquid crystal displays.

It seems almost to be accepted as a truism, at least for Shrivenham, that advances in basic research on the military side will inevitably have an

application in the commercial and civilian side of life.

Yet there is an aspect of work which on close inspection forms a unifying thread throughout the establishment, preventing other universities and colleges from readily absorbing the experience of the military college as an instant model to follow. It is a facet which should probably be regarded as the fifth important ingredient in the way

of working.

At the research level, it is reflected most clearly in the pioneering work done in operational research: the application of advanced techniques of mathematics, statistics, computer science and information technology to long-term planning and analysis.

Pearce Wright  
Science Editor

## The college has a record of excellence

An emphasis on management skills reflects again the underlying military base of the science and technology. Civilian undergraduates are outnumbered two to one by the newly commissioned second lieutenants, pilot officers and midshipmen who have plumped for science and technology careers.

However, an almost equal number of industry-sponsored candidates and specialists from government departments and other public services compete with senior officers for higher and specialized short-course places.

Even so, Shrivenham exists primarily to supply the Army, Royal Navy and Royal Air Force with people who are technical executives possessing the most up-to-date knowledge possible of the latest products of high technology.

Hence, the expansion in the research work is in part a need to keep abreast of advances in information technology, and all that implies in new micro-processor hardware and new software, such as the computer language Ada which is under development in America and Britain for use by the services.

With an unparalleled academic record, the college is recognized by such organizations as the Science and Engineering Research Council as a centre of excellence for research in a number of disciplines.

That applies particularly to

the School of Electrical Engineering and Science, which arranges teaching and research into five main professional areas: communications and information systems engineering, control and guidance systems, electromagnetic systems engineering, power electronics and electrical drives, and applied physics and electro-optics.

Understandably, the content of the work mirrors the way activities in all branches of the armed services have been changed by electronics, space communications, microprocessors, computer networks, and the associated technologies of things such as laser-range finding and navigation and guidance systems, coding and deciphering, and the organization of supplies and resources.

One of the most important trends in university science and education of recent years has been the idea that emerged in the early 1970s of the need for interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary research. The notion evolved from the field of environmental studies where investigators found they needed to assemble teams with an unusually wide spread of expertise to solve problems.

In a comparable way, much of the research at Shrivenham carries overtones of the multidisciplinary approach. It certainly fits the description which Mike Groves, the college faculty development officer, gives of



Making a direct broadcast satellite pattern measurement in one of Shrivenham's many test situations

how a team would be assembled to tackle a project, whether it emerged as an idea within Shrivenham or as a proposal from a client for a research contract.

A graduate of the college little more than a dozen years ago, and a gunnery specialist, Mr Groves transferred from his military post as commander of a battalion to a new civilian role aimed at extending the Shrivenham network into the more secular pastures of commerce and industry.

He cites as an example of multidisciplinary work the approach to assessing a proposal, say, for a new mobile gun. Mechanical, electrical and electronic expertise would certainly be needed, and a team would include a design engineer, a thrower (the ballistics expert), a chemist and a materials scientist.

At an early stage, a feasibility study of its economic as well as technical potential would be made.

A practical example of multidisciplinary research in action involving polymer chemistry was a development in the field of graft copolymerization, which is the way of changing the characteristics of a plastic by

altering the size or shape of its molecules.

The molecules were re-arranged by exposing the material to radiation of the type that is used to produce X-ray pictures of welds in metal sheets and pipes. However, the beam of radiation comes from a 10-kilocurie source of cobalt-60, which is far more powerful than that used for non-destructive testing for cracks and metal fatigue.

The type of work more frequently conducted with the radiation source is to examine the ability with which new electronic components and instruments would withstand radiation from a nuclear detonation, or a beam weapon of some sort.

However, in the study of graft polymerization the radiation beam is used to bring about a desired but subtle modification.

Plastic sheets are placed in containers filled with a chemical monomer such as acrylic acid. As the irradiation occurs, the monomer penetrates the plastic to a depth determined by the dose of radiation and the time taken for exposing the container to the beam.

Changing the nature of the chains of molecules forming the plastic can transform a previously impervious material to one that acts as a membrane through which water can pass. Special filters for purifying solutions by osmosis can be designed this way.

The principal application has been the manufacture of insulating sheets used in nickel-cadmium aircraft batteries. Replacing cellophane barriers between the plates, the new plastic gives better performance on cold starts, because of better

power density, and helps prolong life of the battery.

A more direct benefit from this advance in electrotechnology to the consumer comes in rechargeable power units for portable hand tools. Another application of graft copolymerization is the creation of a material for dressing wounds that are soft and allow the skin beneath to breathe. Development of this type of material purposes is supported by the Wolfson Foundation, and is among collaborative ventures that involve the Royal College of Surgeons and hospitals in London.

Tubular materials are also under test by surgeons of synthetic substitutes for operations such as coronary by pass replacement of defective blood vessels.

Advances in the field of microwave radiation for special

types of radio communication links have also been refined to help a cancer research group at Hammersmith Hospital, west London.

The idea behind this use of radio waves is that when they are absorbed by tissue they produce a warming effect, making certain types of tumour more responsive to treatment.

A 2in square patch, which is in fact a new type of semiconductor aerial, is simply placed on the skin above the tumour. The advantage of this new type of aerial is that instead of radio waves fanning out in all directions, the beam is focused so that the microwave energy is concentrated just on the tumour.

A more direct area of work for the telecommunications and computer industry is in the field of optoelectronics, in which there is now so much excitement. Indeed, the telecommunications industries of the United States, Japan and Europe have almost reached the stage when no more new copper wire conductors will be placed under the ground.

Glass fibre cables now being

### Stopping the eavesdroppers

installed for international and domestic trunk links will also be used for local telephone subscribers.

For defence purposes, optical fibre links are particularly attractive because of their security. Eavesdroppers cannot tap into a glass fibre circuit because the information is being transmitted as a light beam that is converted back into an electronic form at the receiving end.

PW

## Britain's drain on defence

Rugby enthusiasts may remember among the club house ditties one that begins - "they are digging up father's grave to build a sewer, they are digging up his remains to build some ruddy drains".

It came to mind because the problem of Britain's drains is no longer a joking matter.

The cost of replacing them would be horrendous and the job of repairing them presents formidable technical problems. But it is absolutely essential that the work is done.

As with so many other aspects of work in the defence field, the management and maintenance of underground structures is a matter of importance in the same way as it is for public utilities and the building industry. The military are very adept at digging holes and creating massive structures underground, which have to withstand all sorts of nasty shocks and also be safe from seepage that could cause corrosion.

In fact the expertise in civil engineering teaching and research at Shrivenham embraces geotechnics, hydraulics, surveying, stress analysis and the mechanical testing of materials and structures.

The dilemma over mending the decaying Victorian structures is described graphically by John Hetherington, senior don in the School of Mechanical, Materials and Civil Engineering at the college. He says: "Anyone who invents a really cheap and easy way of refining these structures is set to make several fortunes".

An answer to the problem examined by the industry's Water Research Centre involved a scheme in which Shrivenham civil engineers carried out laboratory trials on scale models and on the real thing. The trick is to insert inflatable plastic tubes into a conduit so that a new lining can be inserted between the tube and the wall.

But the research which excites John Hetherington most, and one which might attract the attention of the manufacturers, is the massive earth moving equipment of the commercial civil engineering world, involves an item that is attached as a standard component on the front of a Challenger tank.

It is a device that transforms the vehicle into a bulldozer or which provides an anchor, allowing it to recover a far heavier vehicle from a ditch or a swamp or wherever else the second machine has become stuck.

A different type of vehicle has grown from the work, involving a group developing intelligent machines and the application of computers known as knowledge-based systems. In this, an eight-wheeled vehicle used in the agricultural field has been taken for adaptation as an experimental mobile robot.

## Dealing with disasters

Continued from page 17  
against the severest types of incident.

Although this expertise is being taught to public servants of governments, international relief agencies and voluntary aid groups, the technique sprang from the conclusions of military operational analysis which looked back on the sources of problems in specific defence manoeuvres.

Yet these very advanced techniques of management and control are not confined to the research efforts of the college's Operational Research and Statistics Group.

Exposure to new management techniques pervades in some degree or another every curriculum at Shrivenham. As if genetically ordained, a management thread can be seen running through every activity.

Obvious lessons for disaster management can be drawn from the experience of the logistic experts who devise rapid and reliable procedures to transport supplies of men, food, water and equipment across difficult terrain.

### Special case of distribution

Less obvious is the application of the expertise of, say, the specialist in ballistics, or the "throwers" as these particular mathematicians are known colloquially, to civilian rescue work.

Yet their knowledge is regarded as just a rather special case of distribution. And the application of that information to the design of safe containers and methods of aerial drops to isolated populations can provide rapid relief as rescue work gets under way.

By the same token, the strategies which a country might adopt for a national agricultural planting programme or pest control scheme is again seen as question to which the same techniques of distribution analysis can be applied.

In this instance, the factors in the equation include the type of farm equipment available, economics and, in the case of agrochemicals, safety.

PW

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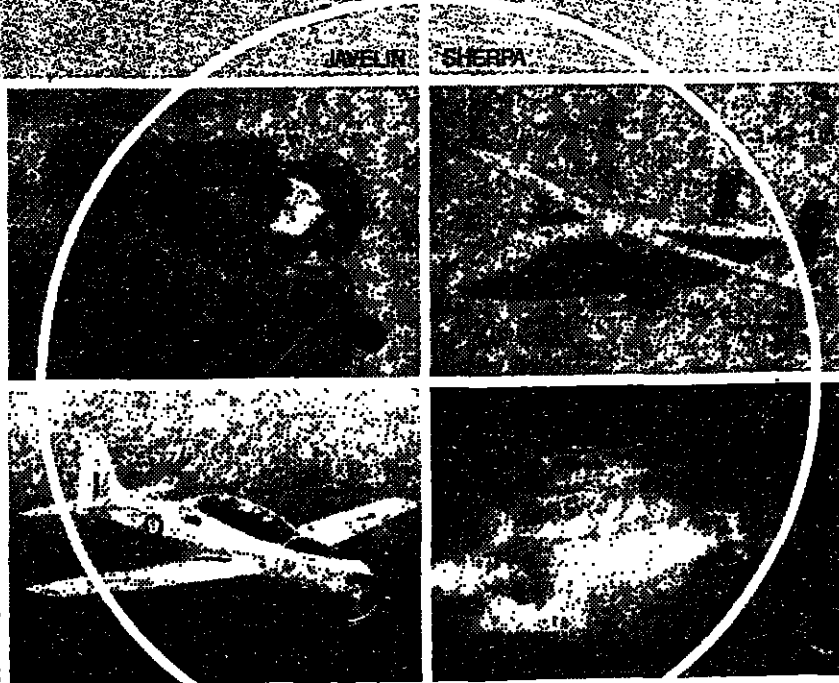
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## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Bank wants new ideas on mergers and investment

A rethinking both of the Government's merger policy and of the behaviour of institutional shareholders in the face of a wave of takeover fever in the City had to be initiated, according to the Bank of England. Yet it came, with a loud and authoritative bang, last night from David Walker, the Bank of England director responsible, among other things, for relations between finance and industry.

In a major speech last night to the Glasgow Finance and Investment Seminar, Mr Walker gave an analysis of the problem, "shorter horizons" militating against long-term investment decisions, as thoughtful, alarming and worthy of study as the remedies he suggested are controversial. When a man of his status and experience questions the Government's interpretation of merger policy in rather narrow terms of competition, it is time to sit up.

Mr Walker's words are clearly not an instant response to the most recent events - the institutional sellout of Fleet Holdings and Elders' debt-financed, asset-stripping bid for Allied-Lyons. But they could hardly be better timed.

After a sideswipe against Stock Exchange and institutional objections to vendor placings, Mr Walker feared that the main negative effect on companies of the rapid changes in capital markets was the pressure for "capital markets to be increasingly influenced by short-term considerations". Stock exchange turnover as a percentage of market values is lower here than has become the norm in Tokyo and New York and "it seems realistic to expect to see an increasing turnover here" as pressures on portfolio managers rise to achieve performance "measured only on a short-term basis".

Takeovers are likely to form part of this increased turnover and short-term thinking. They are running this year at an annual rate of £8 billion, nearly eight times the rate four years ago and are running at some 40 per cent of domestic gross fixed capital formation.

This is likely to lead to an increase in gearing by both bidders and defenders.

"This gearing problem is abundantly clear in the US where, as a result of the use of techniques such as junk-bond financed acquisitions and leveraged buyouts as means of preventing them, the underlying business at the end of the day is saddled with a much greater burden of debt," Mr Walker thinks. "It is far from certain that we will be able to avoid this trend."

As a result of takeover fears, in particular, the preoccupation of companies with short-term return has continued after the slump has turned into prosperity when companies should be "developing new products and services which, in many cases, will require long lead times."

There is a problem of how to reconcile short-term horizons of portfolio managers with the need for boards to make long-term commitments.

Mr Walker had a series of suggestions to combat it for institutions, companies and for government policy.

"Institutions should set aside or hypothecate part of their equity portfolio in respect of which they would deliberately take a longer-term view". Although some already take this attitude, especially for venture capital "the more institutions accepted this, the easier it would be for any one manager deliberately to choose to hold particular stakes on a term basis".

Specifically, institutions might "disclose perhaps on an annual basis, the turnover of different parts of their equity portfolio" and give broad indications where and to what extent they intended to be long-term holders.

Mr Walker is clearly sceptical about Labour's National Investment Bank, but warns that "if the timescale is so short that other priorities suffer, the risk of policy interference to limit institutional freedom of manoeuvre is bound to increase".

Companies are urged to increase investors' attention to a long view via "a presentation by listed companies of what might be termed an innovation statement".

Mr Walker's greatest challenge, however, is to question "how far official attitudes to merger and acquisition activity remain apt in the present fast-changing environment". He fears that "emphasis on the competition criterion has increased the certainty of the position of offerors" where they do not operate in the same sector but "thereby increased the uncertainty and vulnerability of offerees." Should not other considerations be

taken into account on a discretionary basis? For instance, an overseas takeover might limit potential for a British company to compete abroad. A more controversial test might "include the effect of a merger on the gearing of the offeror, the offeree and the combined group and on the nature of any disposals programme that an offeror might need to implement".

Many may demur at Mr Walker's suggestions. Many more would agree with him that "the problem is urgent as well as being very difficult."

## Dollar rises above the talk and intervention

In the five weeks since the finance ministers of Britain, France, West Germany, Japan and the United States jetted in to the Plaza Hotel, New York, the foreign exchange markets have waited nervously for the invisible hand of central bank intervention to exert itself. Few would deny that the Group of Five's agreement stirred things up, achieving a small downward correction of the dollar by the simple tactic of saying that it wanted one. Now the markets are girding themselves to test the Group of Five's "follow-through": the willingness and ability of the central banks to drive the dollar down further through concerted intervention.

The dollar was in demand yesterday, forcing sterling down by 1.3 cents to \$1.4215 in London. It traded at \$1.4220 later in New York. The dollar gained a penny to DM2.6490 against the mark. This was in spite of a fair amount of intervention by at least some of the Group of Five members. The West German central bank sold at least \$100 million in the open market, before disposing of a further \$39 million at the Frankfurt fixing. The Bank of Japan also sold, in quite large quantities, but failed to prevent the dollar rising from 215.8 yen to 216.6 yen.

This was backed up by a good deal of "oral intervention", most surprisingly from the Swiss. Pierre Languetin, the national bank president, said in Lausanne that Switzerland was prepared to join with concerted intervention against the dollar. He added, however, that it had seen no reason to intervene as yet.

Karl Otto Poehl, president of West Germany's central bank said that the risks of a dollar crash were growing.

The Bank of Japan, before Prime Minister Nakasone's meeting with President Reagan, gave warning that the yen has still not risen enough against the dollar to bring about any significant correction of trade imbalances.

The Group of Five is having to look to its laurels. Yesterday the US Treasury had to deny a strong market rumour that another emergency meeting had been fixed for today. Even if the Five are not getting together, the intervention hot lines are likely to burn in the coming weeks.

## Different perspective for Union Discount

It is a fascinating commentary on the long, slow approach to the City's Big Bang that the smaller deals are often the more pregnant with possibilities.

Yesterday, the mighty Union Discount Company of London, which celebrated its centenary in grand style this year, bought a 14.9 per cent stake in Aitken Campbell, a five-partner firm of Glasgow jobbers. Such a deal would have been unthinkable only a few years ago, and it is a measure of how the City establishment has had to rethink its role from top to bottom.

Union is putting £900,000 of new money into Aitken, and has an option "for a year or so" to take its holding up to 10 per cent. The association means that Union has a significant influence over two of the 29 market-makers approved by the Bank of England for the new gilt-edged market. Should the going get as tough as many expect, there is scope for immediate consolidation.

Aitken brings Union valuable additional contacts north of the border. Most intriguing of all is the fact that Union intends to take advantage of Aitken's skills at jobbing in equities, the side of that business which has been making the running in the past few months at least. Union is keeping its cards close to its chest on quite how it intends to play that suit, but whatever it decides, Union will have a different perspective from the one that dominated its first 100 years.

# Tin trading halted with price on the verge of collapse

By Michael Prest, Financial Correspondent

A desperate struggle will resume today to avert a potentially catastrophic collapse of the tin price which would plunge a large part of the worldwide industry into crisis. Cornwall's tin mines are among the businesses threatened.

The crisis broke yesterday morning when Mr Peter de Koning, manager of the buffer stock maintained under the International Tin Agreement, told Mr Ted Jordan, chairman of the board of the London Metal Exchange, that the buffer stock would cease operations until further notice.

The LME immediately suspended trading in tin. Between the start of business and the suspension of the price of tin for delivery in three months had fallen by about £200 to £8,140 a

tonne. But tin traders said yesterday that without continued buffer stock support it could collapse to £4,000 a tonne.

It is a crisis with wide ramifications. They include the efficacy of commodity support operations such as that run by the International Tin Council, the ITA's permanent secretariat, and the stability of leading tin producers such as Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Bolivia.

Beyond these international considerations are the dangers faced by hitherto marginal tin producers, such as Wheal Jane, South Crofty and Geevor, in Cornwall, where unemployment is high, and the question whether ring-dealing members

of the LME are financially threatened. At the heart of the crisis is the long-term imbalance between world supply and demand for tin, and the changing geographical distribution of production.

The buffer stock manager was supposed to maintain tin above \$529.15 a kg in Penang (about £8,500 a tonne). But despite a voluntary 30 per cent cut in exports, ITC members will produce about 165,000 tonnes of tin this year. Although this is well below consumption of 184,000 tonnes, world stocks stand at 284,000 tonnes.

Traders said that Mr de Koning had been refusing offers to sell tin for a couple of days. It was suggested in the market that two banks had withdrawn their support for tin dealing. Cer-

tainly, not all of the £40 million which had been pledged by ITC members to support the buffer stock has been paid in.

After anxious meetings at the ITC and the LME it was announced that tin trading would be suspended again today.

Since the buffer stock uses all the ring-dealing members of the LME at one time or another there are worries that some could incur heavy losses. Tin mines which have sold forward are also concerned about the security of their contracts.

Senior London commodity brokers were saying last night that the ITC must act rapidly to restore confidence. The ITC is trying to arrange a meeting of its members next week in London.

## Names face new tax problems

By Alison Eadie

Brooks & Dooley (Underwriting), the Lloyd's agency which acts for 700 names, has received a letter from the Inland Revenue stating that names' tax affairs have not been resolved by the £43.5 million settlement between Lloyd's and the Revenue and that there are other tax matters at issue.

The letter is very similar to that received by additional Underwriting Agencies (3), which manages the affairs of 1,500 PCW names.

The tax settlement covered only the three areas of rollover policies, time and distance policies and reinsurance to close. Mr Peter Miller, chairman of Lloyd's, said yesterday that his letter of October 14 to the membership of Lloyd's made clear that only these three areas were included in the scope of the settlement. He said



Peter Miller: three areas in the Revenue settlement

central Lloyd's money could be used only on issues which touched the whole membership. The Revenue's continuing interest in the PCW and Brooks & Dooley syndicates appears to be in relation to compensation offers to names for the past

misdeeds of syndicate managers. PCW names last year accepted a £38 million offer and Brooks & Dooley names could well settle on an offer of over £2 million in the next few weeks. The Revenue may try to tax the offer money.

Mr Bryan Gould, Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, has written to Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, protesting that Lloyd's settlement with the Revenue should not affect until the tax affairs of all Lloyd's names are resolved. He said Lloyd's now had a powerful weapon with which to cajole the PCW names. Mr Miller said Lloyd's had no intention of using tax difficulties to put pressure on the names.

PCW and Brooks & Dooley syndicates will benefit from the £43.5 million settlement.

## ECGD to end bank guarantees

By Our Financial Correspondent

The Export Credits Guarantee Department is to phase out over the next two years its comprehensive bank guarantees to exporters needing short-term credit. Mr Paul Channon, the trade minister, announced yesterday.

The move is part of the wide ranging review of ECGD's activities. The department has been caught in recent years between its obligation to provide services to exporters and the requirement to operate at not net cost to public funds.

Overall it has been losing money, and the bankers' guarantee, has lost up to £80 million cumulatively since it was introduced in the late 1960s. The facility enabled immediate payment by banks to companies on presentation of evidence of shipment or invoicing. Companies needed ECGD credit insurance and the credit terms were up to two years.

Bankers' guarantees were renewed annually, and companies holding the guarantee at the moment will be able to roll over their policy up to October 31, 1987. But no new business in this category will be taken on by the department.

In a statement to the Commons, Mr Channon said the facility had been introduced originally to cope with periodic credit squeezes. The official view is that other sources of short-term credit now exist, including direct bank finance and private companies such as the recently started Exfinco.

A few years ago there were about 1,700 policyholders, but the number has fallen to 725.

## Currencies depress ICI profits

By Clare Dobie

Imperial Chemical Industries yesterday announced disappointing third-quarter results of £182 million before tax, taking the nine-month total to £717 million, against £780 million in the same period last year. The reason was at the lower end of the City's expectations.

The international chemicals group said that movements in exchange rates, in particular the strength of sterling against the German mark, had knocked £20 million off profits.

The company blamed the wet summer for very low sales of fertilizers at home and said margins had been squeezed in commodity chemicals in Western Europe.

Pharmaceuticals enjoyed a seasonally strong quarter, helped by exceptional sales in the United States.

Turnover in the first nine months of the year rose from £7,274 million to £8,115, million with chemicals accounting for £6,490 million and £7,462 million respectively and oil the rest. *Temper page 23.*

● Royal Dutch/Shell Oil's third quarter results for this year showed that revenue is slightly down on the same period last year at \$5.10 billion (£3.55 billion), after consumer, excise and sales taxes of \$319 million compared with \$296 million for the same quarter in 1984. Net income was \$365 million. Royal Dutch says second-half earnings should exceed the first half but full year results are expected to be somewhat lower than the record levels seen in 1984.

## Brooklands sale raises record £39.2m

Trafalgar House paid £39.2 million for the site of the famous Brooklands race-track in Surrey with 260 acres of land from Oyster Lane Properties, a joint company owned by General Electric Company. It is the largest industrial property sale ever realized in Britain.

Trafalgar House beat several other developers in the race to buy the land, which is in Weybridge, and only two miles from the M25 motorway.

## Manufactured exports fall by another £109m

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Britain's exports of manufactured goods fell again last month, to their lowest level for a year. Manufactured exports excluding erratic items, dropped by £109 million to £3,817 million.

Despite this, the overall balance of payments position was little changed on the previous month. Visible trade was in deficit by £200 million, compared with £195 million in August, while the current account surplus was £200 million, compared with August's £206 million.

The pattern of trade is one of declining export volume from the high levels recorded earlier this year, coupled with steady or marginally increasing import volumes.

## Barclays loan

Barclays Merchant Bank has arranged a £22 million limited recourse syndicated loan for the 133,000 sq ft Churchill Plaza office development in Basingstoke, Hampshire, being undertaken by London & Edinburgh Trust, Guinness Peat Properties and J J Lovell.

CE Heath, the insurance broker, is reorganizing its management structure so that one executive board will oversee both British and overseas businesses. Mr Derek Newton, group chairman, will be chairman and chief executive of the new subsidiary, CE Heath (Insurance Broking) Holdings.

CH Beazer has announced that its tender offer for 25 per cent of scaffolding group SGB has failed. BET's £108 million full offer for SGB knocked it on the head.

Smith St Aubyn, the discount house, made a "small loss" in the six months to the end of September, and has made a small profit since then. The interim dividend was cut from 1.5p to 0.5p.

If your accountant suggests that a Rolls-Royce is beyond your means, we suggest you acquire a used Silver Spirit and a new accountant.

One day, you say, you'll own a Rolls-Royce. But not, says your accountant, just yet. This advertisement will show you that your accountant is wrong. It would like to suggest that the day on which you mark your life's achievements by becoming the owner of the best car in the world may be only weeks away. It would, in short, like to draw your attention to the compelling case in favour of buying a used Rolls-Royce.

### THE FINANCIAL CASE

For between £20,000 and £35,000 for example, you can have a choice of Silver Shadow or Silver Spirit. It will be a magnificent example of Rolls-Royce engineering, craftsmanship and comfort. It will also be protected by the exclusive Warranted mechanical insurance scheme, available only from authorised distributors.

Depreciation on a car you buy at this price is often negligible over the first few years of ownership. (Earlier this year one authoritative trade value guide noted significant rises in residual values of Silver Spirit and Silver Spur motor cars.)

Buy a very good Rolls-Royce, maintain it well, drive it for two years and you will have the greatest motoring pleasure of your life. What's more the rates of depreciation of other cars at similar prices will leave you in no doubt about the financial advantages of your two years of ownership of a used Rolls-Royce.

### THE TECHNICAL CASE

Rolls-Royce say a car with 100,000 miles on the clock is "nicely run in". Every Rolls-Royce engine is assembled by hand and is engineered for long

years of trouble-free motoring. The Silver Spirit is typical of the magnificent cars available to the buyers of a used Rolls-Royce. It is the latest and the most technically advanced Rolls-Royce ever made. The automatic air-conditioning system can cope with the climatic variations of a journey from the North Pole to the Equator, without adjustment. And the suspension system is so sensitive that it even compensates for the gradual emptying of the petrol tank.

### THE CORPORATE CASE

The Silver Spirit also represents a sound investment for you and your company in a less tangible way. A recent survey into the attitude of the public towards the Rolls-Royce car showed exactly what you'd expect: that 80% of people asked consider a Rolls-Royce to be the car most representative of quality and 78% believe it inspires wide respect. A Rolls-Royce still speaks volumes about the success and confidence of a company.

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"The best car in the world", from authorised Rolls-Royce and Bentley dealers of Great Britain.

## Blue Arrow pays £17m for Brook St

By Our City Staff

Blue Arrow, the rapidly growing staff recruitment group headed by Mr Tony Berry, the ex-Brengreen director, emerged as the successful bidder for Brook Street Bureau, the employment agency run by Mrs Margery Hurst and Mr Eric Hurst.

The agreed bid is worth £17.9 million in shares and £17.06 million in cash. Mr and Mrs Hurst have accepted cash for their and their family's holdings of 60 per cent of the company in 1946, will stay on as a consultant for three years.

Blue Arrow was one of at least nine suitors and has been actively courting the Hursts since February.

## MARKET SUMMARY

### STOCK MARKETS

FT Ind Ord	1,051.6 (+0.3)
FT All Share	656.81 (+1.94)
FT Govt Securities	84.35 (-0.12)
FT-SE 100	1,348.6 (+3.2)
Bargains	22,052
Datasec USM	108.30 (+1.78)
New York	
Dow Jones	1,365.89 (-1.45)
Nikkei Dow	12,969.08 (+22.55)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	1,670.51 (+3.80)
Amsterdam	223.2 (+4.3)
Sydney: AO	1,051.8 (+5.9)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1,720.1 (+16.1)
Brussels:	
General	68.91 (+13.65)
Paris: CAC	215.8 (+3.0)

### GOLD

London bid/ask	\$325.95/\$326.20
close	\$325.25-\$326.75 (\$228.00)
2229.50	
New York:	
Comex (Latest)	\$326.75

### MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:	
Audiologic Hlds	4.50p +1p
Sunlight Electr	7p +1p
Manganese Bronze	58p +5p
Alderm Int	64p +5p
Markheath	48p +5p
Sycamore Hlds	11p +1p
Bulmar HP	185p +15p
Scantronic	105p +5p
Instan	180p +15p
Ingram Harold	125p +10p
Ramco Off Servs	38p +3p
Pressac Holdings	118p +5p
FALLS:	
SI Group	23p -5p
Bio-Isolates	28p -5p
Anchor Chemical	175p -15p
Intavis Video	4p -1p
Castle (GB)	19p -2p
Blue Arrow	178p -20p
Brennaker	25p -1p
French Connection	235p -40p
Julipia's Hlds	118p -5p

### CURRENCIES

London:	
\$: £1.4215 (-0.0130)	
DM: £2.0888 (-0.0200)	
FF: £1.4805 (-0.0530)	
Yen: £307.90 (-1.57)	
Index: 80.7 (-0.4)	
New York:	
\$: £1.4220	
DM: £2.0880	
Index: 131.2 (+0.4)	
ECU: £0.584866	
SDR: £0.743338	

### INTEREST RATES

London:	
Bank Base: 11 1/2%	
3-month Interbank: 11% - 11 1/2%	
3-month eligible bills:	
buying rate: 11% - 11 1/2%	
US:	
Prime Rate: 9.50%	
Federal Funds: 8 1/2%	
3-month Treasury Bills: 7.25 - 7.24%	
30-year bond price: 101 1/2 - 102	







## STOCK MARKET REPORT

The City must now wait and see if and where that 7.5 per cent has gone. In the meantime,

volume for the day of 10,105, some 2,036 contracts in Lornho were traded. One deal alone numbered 500 contracts, in the February 180 puts.

traded. The Stock Exchange index option was popular, with 932 contracts dealt in. Imperial Group say volume of 729 and ICI contracts. There were few significant price changes.

**JERSEY:** For the half-year to June 30 with figures in £000, the group turnover was 15,959 (17,480), while pretax profit was 261 (770). Earnings losses per share were 1.63 (8.5).

of 2,816 ordinary shares to Mr D. Barclay.

## Shell advi

At 328p the shares are on a p/e

should reach 218 million next year. At 139p the shares sell on a lowly multiple of seven times earnings.

Lourho proved the star performer on the London traded options market for the second day in a row. Out of a total volume for the day of 10,105, some 2,036 contracts in Lourho were traded. One deal alone numbered 500 contracts, in the February 180 puts.

Elsewhere, Thorn EMI options got off to a healthy start, with around 250 contracts traded. The Stock Exchange index option was popular, with 932 contracts dealt in. Imperial Group say volume of 729 and ICI contracts. There were few significant price changes.

## Bad timing for Thorn EMI films buyout

Sir Graham has a natural

financial risk by distributing and video rights that the profit left in them for Goldcrest was likewise limited. Overhead soared to £2.8 million annually at the last count. Goldcrest invested heavily in films when the pound was climbing steadily against the dollar, and the American cable television market, once a lucrative outlet for the company, went sour.

More serious still, Goldcrest has found itself carrying the can for two expensive films that have gone seriously over budget, *Revolution 1776*, with Al Pacino and Nastassja Kinski, and *Absolute Beginners*, a musical.

limited direct contact with the City.

One of the 10 participants in the £18 million film fund set up by TESE last January to invest in five British films complained: "Only one, *A Passage to India*, has been a banker so far and at least one of the others looks like being a total disaster."

Bankers are also said to be worried about the implications for the £175 million rolling loan fund put in place by TESE to finance the films of leading British independent producers, once TESE loses its parent company guarantee.

The company's profits record

SESE is also investing heavily in British film production. It knows that while it was financing great American disasters, it had turned its back on British successes such as *Chariots of Fire* and *Gandhi*.

Six independent British producers have signed up for its £175 million rolling loan fund, which, in return for providing development expenses of up to £50,000 a film, gives SESE first right of refusal on all their projects.

to pay off much of the loan in the package within five to ten years. As one senior industry source put it: "TSE is going to have to cut off its life-blood by sharply reducing acquisition expenditure if it is going to meet the demands placed on it by bankers to a buyout."

That is only one view in an industry not noted for mutual admiration. It is, however, one that Mr Dartnall and County Bank must quash if they are to stand a chance of seeing off the more conventional predators casting hungry looks at Thorn's film business.

**Jeremy Warner**

Reed International has completed the sale of UK building products division. In what is effectively one of the biggest management buyouts to take place in this country, a new company called Candover is paying £61 million for the businesses.

The purchase is being financed by the buyout specialists Candover Investments and has been organized by a former Reed director, Mr Michael Collins, who was until May chairman of the building products division. He will be a non-executive director of the new company.

Since its March year-end Reed has raised nearly £40 million from the sale of its wallpaper businesses, and £11 million from other sell-offs.

Simultaneously it has invested heavily in publishing spending £75 million on R. R. Bowker of the United States and £9.5 million on a British free-newspaper company Morgan Communications.

Reed shares closed unchanged at 679p.

## Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank .....	11 1/2%
Adam & Company .....	11 1/2%
BCCI .....	11 1/2%
Citibank Savings .....	12 1/2%
Continental Trust .....	11 1/2%
Co-operative Bank .....	11 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co .....	11 1/2%
Lloyds Bank .....	11 1/2%
Nat Westminster .....	11 1/2%
Royal Bank Scotland .....	11 1/2%
TSB .....	11 1/2%
Citibank NA .....	11 1/2%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

The purchase is being financed by the buyout specialists Candover Investments and has been organized by a former Reed director, Mr. Michael Collins, who was until May chairman of the building products division. He will be a

ADVERTISEMENT	
<b>Base Lending Rates</b>	
ABN Bank	11 1/2%
Adam & Company	11 1/2%
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Confidential Trust	11 1/2%
Co-operative Bank	11 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co	11 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	11 1/2%
Nu Westminster	11 1/2%
Royal Bank Scotland	11 1/2%
TSB	11 1/2%
Citibank NA	11 1/2%
† Mortgage Base Rate.	



## YOUR OWN BUSINESS

## Good eye for a bright future

By Derek Harris

Stephen Gould, at 40, can look back to the time when as a qualified dispensing optician he had a lens-cutting plant, a wholesaling operation for frames and eight conventional shops. "We did eye tests on the premises and had five frames in the window like everybody else," he recalls.

Several companies later - and after playing a key role in the opening-up by Government order of the lens and frame business in Britain to more competition - Mr Gould is behind the fast-growing chain of new-style spectacles shops trading as Specialeyes.

On 90 per cent of his trade he gives away the frames and charges £11.50 for uncompleted lenses with price adjustments upwards for the more complex prescriptions.

He buys frames in large volume, including end-of-range lots of designer frames.

New-range designer frames account for the other tenth of the trade, with frame charges varying from £15 to £35. This is about half the conventional price for designer frames, he claims. Customers get a year's unconditional guarantee.

Mr Gould said: "We make a profit out of this so long as a lot of people are coming through the door. It depends on getting the high volume. And that is what is happening."

There are no eye tests on the premises. By law anybody getting an eye test is now handed their prescription. At Specialeyes outlets this can be used to cut a lens for a chosen pair of frames - usually within the hour.

Alternatively a laser-based machine can read off the prescription from an existing pair of spectacles. Tinting can also be carried out.

It is no longer necessary for spectacles sellers to have a qualified optician fitting them and this is Mr Gould's only quarrel with the Government's moves to free the trade of restrictions.

He believes the public prefers a qualified optician to do the job. Mr Gould - who sold off two chains of opticians latterly while fighting to inject more competition into the trade, launched Specialeyes last April with £1.2 million backing, 52 per cent of it Business Expansion Scheme cash.

Specialeyes is on the over-the-counter shares market. By the end of this month there will be 12 Specialeyes outlets in the London area. There are shops-within-shops, in Alders department stores at Basildon and Croydon and another at Arding and Hobbs at Clapham.

This puts Mr Gould well ahead of his target of 13 openings in the first year, he expects to have at least 15 open by Christmas and is now ready to set up in key regional centres from the beginning of next year.

He says: "We are exceeding trading expectations and should at least be at break-even in year two and probably be making a trading profit."

Pioneering work by Pam Ganguly, statistician at the Department of Trade and Industry, on assessing the extent of the small business sector and its capacity to produce new jobs is now in book form. It underlines a 10 per cent growth in the numbers of surviving businesses over the past five years. The book - *UK Small Business Statistics and International Comparison* - is edited by Graham Barwick, £12.95 from Harper & Row, 28 Tavistock Street, London WC2E 7PW; tel (01) 836 4635. It points out that Britain's small firms sector is still stunted compared with the country's main industrial rivals.



Frame game: Stephen Gould and spectacles

## Get into a poly team

By Sally Watts

More and more small companies are improving their industrial performance by teaming with a local polytechnic or university and gaining access to resources - measuring and testing facilities, the library, Prestel - and the expertise of scientists in helping to update manufacturing processes.

One such scheme is the Small Manufacturing Industries Development Association (SMIDA), based at Hatfield Polytechnic's industrial engineering centre. It works with firms employing fewer than 300 people (most have fewer than 100) within about 40 miles and provides the specialist services that large companies take for granted.

SMIDA projects include introducing new production control systems; entirely reorganizing equipment, from discussions with suppliers and evaluation trials to preparing a report for the bank; updating market appraisal methods; introducing robotics and computer-aided design; and extending the use of a micro-computer.

Dr Alan Younger, SMIDA's executive secretary is now introducing specialist staff to be employed jointly by several small companies. Under a pilot scheme underwritten by the Department of Trade and Industry, a quality assurance service is being set up by two managers with 50 years' combined experience.

Another scheme is provided by this Manufacturing Industries Development Association (MIDAS) attached

to the University of Surrey's mechanical engineering department. Forty companies in Surrey and adjoining counties belong and they share an interest in computer-aided engineering.

An important feature of both SMIDA and MIDAS is involvement with the Government's Teaching Company Scheme through which young science graduates, backed by senior academic staff, help companies implement new technologies.

About 60 education institutions operate TCS and cost to the company is much less than adding a graduate to the staff.

Contact: Teaching Company Directorate, Science and Engineering Research Council, Polaris House, North Star Avenue, Swindon SN2 1ET; tel: 0793 36222.

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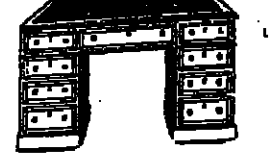
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# 'Any part of' includes the whole of the premises

**Field v Barkworth**  
Before Mr Justice Nicholls  
(Judgment delivered October 23)

A covenant in a lease prohibiting the assignment or underletting of any part of the premises also prohibited the assignment or underletting of the whole of the premises.

Mr Justice Nicholls so held in the Chancery Division refusing the plaintiff's declaration that she was entitled to underlet the whole of the premises without the written consent of the landlord without thereby breaching the covenant contained in clause 3(24) of the lease.

Mr Geoffrey Stephenson for the plaintiff, Mr David Neuberger for the defendant.

MR JUSTICE NICHOLLS said that the plaintiff, Nora Field, was

the tenant under a lease of an agricultural holding of which the defendant, Terence Charles Cottesloe Barkworth, was the reversioner.

It was common ground that a covenant against the underletting of the whole of the premises did not prohibit the underletting of part only.

The plaintiff submitted that this case was the converse of that in which a covenant against the underletting of any part of the premises did not prohibit the underletting of the whole. There was no authority directly in point.

The plaintiff, *inter alia*, pointed to the contrast between the wording in clause 3(24) which specifically referred only to "any part of the premises" and the wording of other clauses relating to matters such as

insurance, forfeiture and the landlord's right to enter to effect repairs, in which the phrase "all or any part of the premises" was used.

In his Lordship's judgment, such a close analysis of the lease was asked, "Has there been a letting of a part of the premises?"

He agreed with counsel for the defendant that if a letting of the whole premises was the question, the answer was "Yes. There has been a letting of every part".

Thus a letting of every part plainly embraced a letting of any part. That was the beginning and end of the case.

Solicitors: Downs, Dorking; Sharpe Pritchard & Co for Tansall & Sturt, Bournemouth.

# Appropriate Jurisdiction for new bail challenge

**In re Herbage**

Judicial review was not considered appropriate with regard to the grant of bail where bail was refused by justices and then by a judge in chambers, the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Gidwell and Mr Justice Woolf) held on October 23, refusing the defendant leave to apply for judicial review.

LORD JUSTICE GIDWELL said that the general rule with regard to judicial review was set out in *R v Epping and Harlow General Commissioners, Ex parte Goldsray* (1983) 3 All ER 257 and that principle applied where other remedies were equally available and equally speedy.

The matters before the court included a challenge to the rightness of one of the bail conditions and to matters of fact. It was true that under Order 53 of the Rules of the Supreme Court judicial review might include the cross examination of witnesses but such proceedings were not for dealing with questions of fact and especially in contested bail proceedings.

If the court refused leave the defendant had an alternative remedy under section 23 of the Criminal Justice Act 1967 to apply to a High Court judge for bail. He would be able to canvass all matters referred to and could ensure that all disputed matters of fact were dealt with.

These proceedings were misconceived and leave would be refused.

**Saunders v Bakers Food and Allied Workers Union**

When exercising its original jurisdiction to assess compensation for wrongful refusal of union membership, the Employment Appeal Tribunal had a discretion to allow any union alleging causation or contribution by a claimant to the refusal, within the meaning of section 5(6) of the Employment Act 1980, to lead fresh evidence on issues which had already been the subject of a finding by an industrial tribunal in the course of a decision that the refusal was unreasonable.

That discretion however, should be exercised sparingly and only in the most exceptional cases.

Mr Justice Waite, sitting in the appeal tribunal with Mrs M. Boyle and Mrs M. Sunderland, so stated on October 18 when awarding Mrs Margaret Saunders £9,558 compensation against the Bakers Food and Allied Workers Union, following a decision by a Sheffield industrial tribunal in May 1984 that she had been unreasonably refused membership of the union.

HIS LORDSHIP said that section 5(6) of the Act gave the appeal tribunal a discretion to allow any union alleging causation, all the fact-finding powers of the industrial tribunal. That included a discretion to admit fresh evidence.

But it would be undesirable if compensation hearings gave a union the opportunity to raise the issue of causation for a second time by the sidekick of a contribution claim.

# Element of control necessary in 'use' of a vehicle

**Thomas v Hooper**  
Before Lord Justice Gidwell and Mr Justice Woolf  
(Judgment delivered October 24)

A motor vehicle whose brakes were locked and whose wheels were unable to turn round at all, could not be described as being "in use" while it was being towed.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held allowing an appeal by case stated by the defendant against the decision of the Exeter Crown Court. The defendant Mr Alan David Thomas, had been charged in respect of which no test certificate had been issued within the preceding 12 months contrary to section 44(1) of the Road Traffic Act 1972 and for using a vehicle in respect of which there was no third-party insurance in contravention of Part VI of the Act. He was convicted by the Exeter Justices on the two informations and appealed to the Exeter Crown Court which dismissed the appeal.

When the defendant bought the vehicle the steering was locked and the brakes did not have a key. The brakes were seized on and many parts of the van needed replacing. The engine could not be started. In order to move the van it was necessary to chain it to another vehicle and tow it along. In the course of the journey the two vehicles became separated.

Mr Christopher Naish for the defendant; Miss Linda Sullivan for the prosecutor.

LORD JUSTICE GIDWELL said that he agreed with the submission of counsel for the defendant that the defendant could not be in control of the vehicle and that the only reason for the

defendant being in the vehicle was to give warning if a dangerous situation arose. "Use" under section 44(1) of the Act must mean "an element of controlling, managing or operating the vehicle as a vehicle".

As stated in *Wilkinson's Road Traffic Offences*, 12th edition, p485, His Lordship emphasized however, that the facts of this case were most unusual and that this was a

decision on its own facts. In many ways this was not a vehicle at all but an inanimate hunk of metal and the element of control was the correct one to be applied.

Mr Justice Woolf agreed.

Solicitors: Clinton Davis & Co; for W. Linford Brown & Sons, Exmouth; Mr J. G. McGahey, Exeter.

# Discretion - not a right

**Clarke and Others v Scargill and Others**

Strictly speaking the National Union of Mineworkers did not have the right to apply to the court to discharge the receivership in which it had been placed before it would be allowed to pursue its application in the exercise of the court's discretion.

Mr Justice Mervyn Davies so held in the Chancery Division on October 21 on a preliminary point taken by counsel for the working miners, in the course of an

application by the NUM for the discharge of a receivership imposed on November 30, 1984.

HIS LORDSHIP said that, applying *Hadkinson v Hadkinson* ([1952] P 285), the NUM had no right to move the court before it had purged its contempt [the defiance of a court order by the trustees of his union], but that he would allow the discretion since otherwise it would bear harshly on the members of the NUM, the beneficiaries under the trust.

HER LADYSHIP said that the justices on granting custody of the boy had immediately stayed the order for 21 days. Thereafter the mother did not seek the transfer and there was no further application for the continuation of the stay. The decision in the hearing of the appeal had concerned her Ladyship greatly.

If there was to be an appeal the question of any further stay of the justices' order would be best dealt with by a judge of the Family Division who could direct that the appeal be heard with expedition.

# When immigration tribunal must grant leave to appeal

**Regina v Immigration Appeal Tribunal, Ex parte Farooq**

The immigration appeal tribunal had no option but to grant the applicant's application to it for leave to appeal since the words of rule 14(2)(b) of the Immigration Appeals (Procedure) Rules (SI 1972 No 1684) were clear and unambiguous that the tribunal should grant leave to appeal from the adjudicator's decision if it was satisfied that the country or territory to which the applicant was to be removed was one to which he was

unwilling to go owing to the fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.

Mr Justice Kennedy so held in the Queen's Bench Division on October 23 dismissing an application for judicial review against the decision of the tribunal on November 11, 1984, who refused the applicant leave to appeal against the decision on October 26 of the adjudicator who dismissed the applicant's appeal from the second

refugee status decision to initiate deportation proceedings against him under section 35(a) of the Immigration Act 1971.

MR JUSTICE KENNEDY said that in the present case, even if the tribunal had granted leave to appeal, the applicant would have had to bring himself within section 17(3) of the 1971 Act. Since he had not specified any other country to which he ought to be removed, the court would not exercise its discretion to grant relief.

These proceedings were misconceived and leave would be refused.

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BMW 728i	£778.75-VAT
BMW 730i	£878.75-VAT

CHARGED MONTHLY, WEEKLY, FIGURES SHOWN

**DE RICHE CONTRACTS**  
NATIONAL CONTRACT HIRE  
BMW 318i 4-door, 1985, 5 speed manual, 100,000 miles, £24,000.  
Suzuki 1600 cc, 1984, 5 speed manual, 100,000 miles, £24,000.  
Suzuki 1600 cc, 1984, 5 speed manual, 100,000 miles, £24,000.  
Suzuki 1600 cc, 1984, 5 speed manual, 100,000 miles, £24,000.  
Suzuki 1600 cc, 1984, 5 speed manual, 100,000 miles, £24,000.

**MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME INCLUSIVE**  
OUR RATES ARE THE LOWEST AND WE BUY YOUR EXISTING CARS  
TELEPHONE 0222 612161/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/00/01/02/03/04/05/06/07/08/09/10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/00/01/02/03/04/05/06/07/08/09/10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/00/01/02/03/04/05/06/07/08/09/10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/00/01/02/03/04/05/06/07/08/09/10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/00/01/02/03/04/05/06/07/08/09/10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/00/01/02/03/04/05/06/07/08/09/10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/00/01/02/03/04/05/06/07/08/09/10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/00/01/02/03/04/05/06/07/08/09/10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/00/01/02/03/04/05/06/07/08/09/10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/00/01/02/03/04/05/06/07/08/09/10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/00/01/02/03/04/05/06/07/08/09/10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/00/01/02/03/04/05/06/07/08/09/10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/00/01/02/03/04/05/06/07/08/09/10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/00/01/02/03/04/05/06/07/08/09/10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/00/01/02/03/04/05/06/07/08/09/10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/00/01/02/03/04/05/06/07/08/09/10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/7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